

# ARMY

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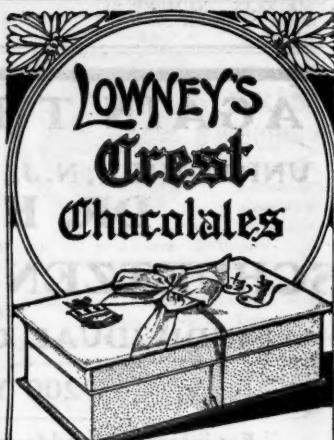
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## MOBILIZATION AND THE RAILWAYS.

We have heard so much about the legions of "aroused patriotic citizens" that would spring to arms over night and grind to mincemeat any foreign foe that would dare to land on our soil that it is refreshing to be told of our transportation weaknesses, as was done by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of the East, in his recent address before the Military Service Institution on "Mobilization and Maneuvers." So poorly off are we in the matter of land transportation that General Bliss believed he did not state the case too strongly when he said "that if word were received that a hostile fleet convoying transports were only half-way between Asia and Honolulu en route to the southern coast of California, a division of troops of the U.S. Army with all its necessary supplies for war could not be sent from San Francisco to San Diego in time to meet it unless every railroad on the coast were instantly seized by the military and transportation of every passenger and every pound of freight for commercial purposes were stopped." That the concentration of our troops will always be attended with much delay, amounting almost to disorganization, on account of the uselessness of our railroads for military purposes, is the belief of General Bliss. In the Texas maneuvers of 1911 the Army learned then that any designated military command, in size not less than a regiment, will be ready to move long before any railroad will be ready to move it. In California it took the railroads more than three days to move two regiments an average of less than five hundred miles. In this case, too, there were the strongest motives urging the railroads to hasten, as they had asked for troops themselves to protect their own property in lower California from the Mexican rebels. However, he believes the roads were not to blame. They were crowded with traffic and their spare cars had been ordered East to meet the season's demands.

We are very fond of talking of "throwing vast masses of men on this or that menaced frontier," but it is only a figure of speech, General Bliss says, as that cannot be done, as none of the railroads is a military railway; that is, constructed with a primary view to military use and the secondary to commerce. The difficulty lies in this, that if the commerce of the country is tied up by the concentration of the roads on the moving of troops the industrial activities of the nation that provide the sinews of war would be paralyzed and the last condition of the Army would be worse than the first. In other countries the problem has been solved by making the study of the operations of their railroads a part of the strategy and tactics of war, and by arranging in advance for the orderly transition from a civil to a military administration of their railroads. No such arrangement, General Bliss fears, will be made with us or permitted, "until the undue strain upon the railroads has resulted in paralysis of both commercial and military business, with consequent disaster to both." The first lesson taught by the Texas concentration was that the railway systems of the United States are an essential part of our military resources and must be first available in time of war, and that there is no greater problem before the United States in working out a system of national defense than the development of a scheme for the orderly handling by railways of both military and civil business; or, in other words, the mobilizing of the railways for use in time of war. One has but to read of the ease with which thousands and tens of thousands of troops concentrated in the great European maneuvers are handled on the railroads to understand how much this country has to learn in that important matter; or a study of the confusion and disorganization that attended the concentration of troops at Tampa, Fla., in the Spanish War will conduce to the same enlightenment. Major Evan M. Johnson, 6th U.S. Inf., in the discussion of the essay, threw some silver lining upon the dark

clouds with which General Bliss had dressed his gloomy picture by saying that there is on hand at the War Department, prepared by the General Staff and the War College, a carefully prepared schedule showing the trackage, tunnels, sidings, car capacity, running time, etc., for the movement of all available troops over the several transcontinental lines. Unfortunately, he pointed out, there is no law under which the United States could take control of the railroad systems, even in an emergency; so for the carrying out of the proposed schedule the Army is dependent on the various railroad managements. If such a law existed he had no doubt that in an emergency trains would be run as per prepared schedule and mobilization would be rapid and effective.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

It is an entire mistake to assume that the National Guard as a body is opposed to the amendments to the Militia Pay bill suggested by Secretary Stimson, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 23, page 927. The origin of the National Guard is in the patriotic desire of young men to prepare themselves for military service, strengthened by their natural disposition to seek the social advantages of belonging to an organization somewhat in the nature of a military club. Those who can afford the expenses incident to service in the National Guard have never asked for pay. There are a class of young men, however, belonging to the National Guard who find even the smallest expenses connected with the Service burdensome; hence arises the suggestion that enlisted men should be paid something for each drill they attend to offset the expenses they are obliged to incur in attending drills, carfare, etc. This reasonable demand has been extended to include a certain class of officers of the National Guard who think they should be paid for their services.

To this requirement the War Department very properly responds that if the National Guard are to be paid for their services by the National Government they should put themselves in a position to render service at a time when service is imperatively required. The National Government has no use for the services of the National Guard except in war, because when called into the Service at all in peace time it is to support the laws of the state to which they belong, for which service the State now makes proper payment. When, however, the exigencies of war require, the National Guard should be in a position to respond promptly and to render efficient service. This necessitates the requirement that they should subject themselves to the conditions of enlistment found necessary in selecting soldiers for the Regular Army. This requirement should apply to the commissioned officers as well as to the rank and file. This is thoroughly recognized by National Guard officers, who are controlled rather by a sense of patriotic obligation than the desire to increase their incomes. This class of officers are willing to subject themselves to the necessary conditions of war service whether they receive pay or not in time of peace, and for those who are not willing pay should be conditioned upon their submitting to the proper requirements of military service.

Apparently those who are opposed to the War Department's requirements as to military service are the ones who are making the most talk about the matter and who are the least entitled to consideration. It would be a fatal mistake to yield to any influence that would tend to lower the standard of physical requirements for service. The effort of the War Department is to raise the standard of the Militia to equal that of the Regular Army, and in this effort they should receive the cordial support of every National Guard officer who is sincere in his purpose to fit himself for the defense of his country in time of need. There has, no doubt, been an improvement in the physical standard of the National Guard compared with what it was some years ago, but even now it is far behind what it should be. If the National Guard were called into service to-day, unless they were weeded out by a physical examination by Army doctors, fifty per cent. of them would be simply candidates for the hospital and the pension list. The assumption that we have about 115,000 National Guard troops ready to take the field to-morrow is a delusion and a snare. The statement of opinion by an officer of the National Guard given on another page is in accord with what is said here. It is a representative statement and expresses the opinion of a large class of officers of the National Guard.

## MAKING BOGUS MARTYRS OF MOROS.

The New York Tribune did little credit to its reputation for accuracy in its issue of March 24 when, in describing the hostile actions of a few Moros, it asked, "Do you know that a courageous and religious, though misguided, people is battling itself into very extinction against the advance of American civilization? You do not know these things, but they are nevertheless facts."

\* \* \* These people have groped darkly but without misunderstanding toward the civilization which has been thrust upon them and have found it intolerable, according to their lights. They have run amuck when Western civilization has been forced upon them and are still in the jungle fighting for the principles of their own mode of life. \* \* \* Aside from the military, there are few men who ever reach this Sulu archipelago and the men of the Army are uncommunicative, so the things that happen in this part of the world are little known. It is because of this isolation that the fact has just reached America of a spectacular battle fought on Christmas Day. It is because of this also that the fact that a war has been on for three months is just becoming known."

The tone of dignified, almost lachrymose, regret which pervades this attempt by the Tribune to martyrize the Moros will cause much amusement among officers and civilians acquainted with the facts of the Moro situation.

The Moros are not a "misguided people battling themselves into very extinction against the advance of American civilization." The only Moros who are waging obliteration are a handful of unreconstructed marauders who will not submit to having their plundering privileges taken from them any more than will the Apaches of Paris or the gangsters of New York. Nor are the Moros "groping darkly" toward our Christian civilization. So far from that being true, the Tribune could have read in our last issue an account of the winning of the first prize for the best general exhibit at the recent Philippines exposition held in Manila when the Moros, in competition with all the Christian Filipinos, pagans and other tribes in the Archipelago showed their high susceptibility to civilizing influences by walking away with the chief trophy of the exposition. That is very far from "groping darkly," we take it.

The assertion that Army men are uncommunicative, if meant in a condemnatory sense, is, of course, so far from the truth as to carry its own denial. Nothing relating to the operations against the rebellious Moros has been withheld by the military authorities authorized to submit official reports. Instead of the news of the battle of Bud Dajo just having reached America, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on March 2, page 818, gave an account of the battle taken from a long description in the Mindanao Herald, which is published in the capital of the Moro country, of date of Dec. 30. If Army men are so uncommunicative, it is indeed astonishing that the Mindanao Herald, six days after the battle, should have had a long narration of that conflict. The Moros are not in the jungle fighting for "the principles of their own mode of life." As has been repeatedly shown in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by extracts from official reports and other statements of Army officers in authority in the Moro country, the natives welcome the reign of the Americans as putting an end to the rapacity of the robber tribe rulers and other chieftains who have lived for years upon the industry of the peaceful Moros.

It has been the contention of Major General Wood, Brigadier General Bliss and other American Army officers who have had control of the government of Mindanao, that, if relieved of the oppression of these native banditti (for that is what these plundering bands really were), the great body of natives would rise to the opportunity of self-development and make industry and agriculture the chief pursuits of the islands instead of murder, head-hunting and robbery. The only principle the Moro outlaws, defeated at Bud Dajo, were contending for was that of retaining their firearms against the order of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., the commanding general, that all natives should surrender their firearms in the interests of general peace, which accords with the spirit of the law that recently went into effect in New York against the carrying of firearms as tending to increase homicides.

A correspondent says: "You state that the Navy Department will discontinue the issuance of special orders, and state further that 'the purpose of issuing special orders was to give information to the Service which it was not necessary to keep on file.' The writer never heard that it was not the desire of the Department that officers file these orders. The filing of obituary notices in the same series with such orders as those noted above has always appeared somewhat incongruous, but if the victim is conscientious enough to preserve orders at all—I think the majority are not—and uses a little discretion as to preservation and filing, he is likely to run into that rare commanding officer who requires his officers to submit files and regulations periodically for inspection, and be ill rewarded for attempting to keep his file from appearing to be a naval encyclopedia of biography." Nothing was said in the paragraph referred to which indicated any unwillingness on the part of the Navy Department to have an officer file as many orders as he pleases. One of the reasons for discontinuing of special orders from the Navy Department is that many things that should have been published in general orders crept into special orders. The original purpose of special orders was to give to the Service information which it was not necessary to keep on file. Officers of the Department did not carry out the plans under which special orders were to be issued, and it was decided to abolish them altogether.

Considerable comment has been occasioned throughout the Army by the announcement that the Cavalry Equipment Board has requested the Ordnance Department to make an experimental bayonet. This proposed addition to the Cavalry equipment is being manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal. The abandonment of bayonets by the Infantry has frequently been suggested by eminent military authorities, and the adoption of it by the Cavalry will reopen the old question as to whether the bayonet is adapted to modern military combat. In addition the Rock Island Arsenal is manufacturing for the Cavalry Equipment Board an experimental meat can, minor modifications of bacon, condiment and repair chests and field desk, a guidon staff, saddles, a saber scabbard and saber carrier. At Frankford Arsenal they are engaged on sights for mobile artillery; the alteration for illumination of reticle of all panoramic sights not previously modified, and the alteration of all rear sights in service to take up backlash in sight shank and seat for panoramic sight has been undertaken.

The American custom of naming warships after cities seems to have made a deep impression upon the British mind for we find that many English citizens are pressing upon the authorities the naming of a Dreadnought after their natal town or city. The London United Service Gazette says: "It is good that ties such as nameships should be established between officers and men of the Navy and large groups of our civil population. A connection such as this usually leads to the nameship being presented by the citizens with some trophies designed to stimulate gunnery competitions and thus to create a high standard of gunnery efficiency. The citizens of Sheffield are the latest group of patriots to press for a Dreadnought to be named after their town, and we hope the authorities will lend an ear to their request rather than go groping around about in mythologies for their nomenclature when they are naming a new group of capital ships. The Sheffield should be a super-Dreadnought or a battle cruiser if the fitness of things is to be observed, and no doubt the trophies would bear some relation to the size of the ship and the number of the officers and men who would form her complement." It has often seemed to us that the up-to-date British people would become weary of the classical names given to their ships of war. To look over their naval list is like wandering through an enumeration of the heroes of Grecian and Roman mythology, with their Acheron, Achilles, Agamemnon, Andromeda, etc. Taking the book issued by Vice Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, of the Royal Navy, on "Men-of-War Names—Their Meaning and Origin," published in 1908, we find about thirty-six named after persons, mostly admirals of the fleet, eleven after counties and two after cities, London and Edinburgh, the latter appearing under the name of the Duke of Edinburgh. The first ship to bear this name was the Scottish frigate Edinburgh, in 1707. The name was revived in the present holder in honor of the late Duke of Edinburgh. The only suggestion of America appears in the Mohawk, named after the Indian tribe of the State of New York, and the sixth with that appellation since 1798. In the same book the names of the American Navy bring to the mind pictures of flourishing cities and states of the Union and seem like a small directory of our commercial centers. No doubt the American system of naming will prove very popular in Britain, while at the same time this country might take a leaf out of her book and seek to perpetuate names famous in naval nomenclature such as Constitution, Hartford, Constellation, Niagara, Chesapeake, Oregon, Olympia, etc.

In an intelligent analysis of the Hay bill, The Week of Columbus, Ohio, draws attention to the fundamental errors involved in the plea for economy and shows that the "economy" is really false economy, and argues for the complete divorce of politics from all matters pertaining to our national defense. To imagine such a time as that to arrive, a time when military affairs shall be free from the baleful influence of politics, is to dream of the coming of the millennium. Our Army and Navy and their needs and development ought to be free from the stifling hand of the politician, but we fear that such a day will not arrive for many a year yet. The best we can expect is that the members of each political party will be so educated that they will be able to see that real party success in matters of military legislation will depend in the final estimate upon the ability of the party in power to measure correctly the needs of the nation as to defense. This time will come when the mass of the American people shall understand what an efficient Army and Navy mean for the country. It is idle to expect all this to be brought about by the act of party leaders. These often reflect the opinions or the desires of only part of the people in their districts; like the Assemblyman in the New York Legislature who has introduced the bill for the organization of a negro regiment for the New York National Guard. He happens to have been elected in a Harlem district which has a large colored population, and it was but natural for him to introduce the bill in the hope of holding the popularity of his colored constituents, leaving it to others to put a quietus upon the bill in committee or in the open sessions of the Assembly. As a matter of fact, it is not likely that a very large part of the negroes of the district had thought much about the bill at all. The chief persons behind it were a few ambitious negroes, who thought to attain distinction by rising to command in the regiment. So it is in the larger measures of national legislation. It is probable that only a very small portion of the Democratic party is at all interested in the cry of economy that is raised by some of the party leaders, and that if the real opinions of the masses of the people could be brought to bear upon their representatives in Congress the Services would not suffer as they have so often suffered at the hands of politicians seeking to cater to a sentiment that was confined to only a small number of voters. The Week calls itself a "weekly journal of fundamental Democracy," and it says that "attaching such pernicious legislation as is contained in the Hay bill to an appropriation bill, pleading the Holman rule as a justification, is not perpetuating that trait of straightforward action which has so conspicuously characterized the Democratic party in the past."

One would expect an official document issued with the sanction of the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York city, to show a more careful regard for the proprieties of language than is to be discerned in the booklet just put forth by the Church Mission of Help, of New York city, entitled, "The Wayward Girl and the Church's Responsibility." There we find many times the discreditable use of the word "cadet," against which there has risen so commendable a movement in the secular press following our protest in reference to its misuse to describe a phase of the "white slave" traffic. In this booklet there is no evading of the right word to describe other moral delinquencies; indeed the bluntness and boldness of the phraseology makes all the less excusable this dragging in of the word "cadet." This brochure necessitates plain speaking, and it is evidently written for persons who are not afraid of it and who would not shrink from the employment of the term for which "cadet" seems to be a euphemistic and less objectionable substitute. Lest those interested in this praiseworthy effort to improve social conditions have failed to hear of the opposition to such use of "cadet," it may be stated that friends of the Military and Naval Academies are indignant at the twisting of the word that is associated with a century of patriotic devotion to the country's service in order to give it a place in the lex-

icon of vice. It seems to us that it would be less condemnable to risk shocking some by the use of the right word than to offend a host of admirers of the splendid cadets of the nation's history by the misuse of an honorable word. Bishop Greer's high regard for the Services is too well known for one to believe that he knew of the misuse of the word, and we suggest that if he would have the booklet recalled and another issued in its place with the word "cadet" eliminated, he would do nothing more than this unfortunate blunder demands. The fact that the booklet gives a quasi-religious approval to this use of "cadet" should make only the more prompt Bishop Greer's efforts to correct the mistake. Others associated with Bishop Greer in the Christian effort to save and reform young women who have gone astray are Right Rev. C. S. Burch, D.D., Rev. William F. Manning, D.D., whose parish includes the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Reverends Hugh Brickhead, D.D., J. O. S. Huntington, O. H. C., John Mochridge and Charles L. Slattery, D.D., besides five laymen and as many ladies all well known in New York society.

The remains of Major Gen. Phillip Kearny, who on Sept. 1, 1862, fell at the battle of Chantilly, Va., at the head of his division, in the 3d Corps of the Army of the Potomac, are to be removed from Trinity Churchyard, New York city, where they have been deposited in the family vault since his death, to Arlington, Va., for final interment in the National Cemetery there. Appropriate military ceremonies will mark the removal. The remains will lie in state in the City Hall on April 11 and 12 before removal to Arlington. Phil. Kearny Post, G.A.R., of New York city, which post has held services at the vault on each recurring Memorial Day, will have charge of the removal and will form the guard of honor. A battalion of Regular Infantry, a caisson to carry the casket, and a band will be furnished by the U.S. Government, by the courtesy of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Two troops from the 1st Cavalry, N.Y., a battery from the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery and the 7th Regiment, N.Y., comprise the armed military escort, under the command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer. A detachment of mounted police detailed by His Honor Mayor Gaynor will head the procession. Col. George H. Stevens, commander of Phil. Kearny Post, will be grand marshal, and Col. Henry W. Knight, of U. S. Grant Post, is chief of staff. The Grand Army of the Republic of Greater New York is expected to participate. The religious services will take place on the morning of April 11, at 10:30, at Trinity Church. The remains of General Kearny are to be conveyed from Trinity Church to the City Hall, which will be appropriately decorated with flags at half-mast, where they will lie in state until the following morning, when they will be taken to Jersey City, thence borne by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington. The state of New Jersey has appropriated \$5,000 for the expenses of conveying his body to the Arlington Cemetery, Washington, and \$10,000 for a suitable monument to be erected there to his memory.

In discussing the reduction of the Army involved in such a legislative proposal as that to abolish five regiments of Cavalry, the Infantry Journal says that "the time has come when petty differences among the arms of the Service and particularly among the arms of the mobile Army should be dropped, and when we should all unite for the accomplishment of a purpose in the attainment of which lies the only hope for future collective efficiency and individual reward. Manifestly unity of this kind can be based on nothing weaker than recognition of the rights and the place of every arm. If the foundation cannot have at least the strength of this principle of common fairness, no structure of unity that we may hope to erect thereon will be worth the time lost in building. Invidious comparisons, offensive distinctions must cease. Each part must work for its own efficiency and its own spirit but also it must recognize that only by the efficiency of the whole shall our worth be judged. Each arm must not merely strive for efficiency in its own line, wherein it will find quite enough to do, but cease to claim and much less attempt to fulfill the functions belonging to the others. We beseech our own nest and cheapen the military profession when we claim that any arm can achieve the impossible of learning its own duties well and the duties of another arm very indifferently. This attitude of mind within the Army has done more probably than anything else to support the national belief that soldiers are to be made by uniforms and guns alone. If we are to attain the respect of those whose respect is essential to our development we must respect ourselves. If we are to respect ourselves we must respect each other. On no other ground can there be based even hope of unity." This is very interesting and profitable advice and should be carefully studied by every member of the Service.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, tells of meeting, just after the Russo-Japanese war, a friend who had been a military attaché with Oyama's army in the Manchurian campaign, and asked him what had been the most striking and noteworthy incident that came to his notice during the war. His reply was, "Without doubt it was this: In the battle of Mukden, I noticed a large body of troops on the field whose presence I could not account for from any information in my possession. I rode over and inquired who they were. I was told, 'These are the reserves sent from Japan to take the places of the men who will be killed and wounded in the next great battle.' And there they were on the field while the battle was going on." This is a most instructive incident, thinks General Evans. Here Oyama lost in a great battle a certain number of thousands of men. The next day they were all replaced by an equal number of trained, instructed and disciplined men. The army was as strong numerically as before the fight. It had probably gained in efficiency by the practical experience of the officers and men who had been under fire and still remained in ranks.

In considering the question, "Do the Arts Make for Peace?" Prof. Frank Jewell Mathew, jr., of Princeton, says: "Where lies the weakness of the peace movement? Plainly in the fact that while its arguments are admittedly good, an enormous mass of traditional emotion still says no to what the reason of mankind already approves. Most thoughtful persons will admit that war is theoretically absurd, that its moral cost is appalling, and its verdicts inconclusive, but most of

these rationally convinced foes of war remain emotionally and practically its friends. They retain a sentiment that it is an ultimate test of manhood or nationality, that it evokes the most heroic and admirable traits of human nature, that its recurrence keeps life and history perennially interesting. So long as these emotions hold sway, war will exist. International declarations that war does not pay, arbitration treaties, peace congresses, rationalistic propaganda of whatever order, may and undoubtedly will decrease the frequency of war; abolish it they cannot until the heart of mankind tardily and reluctantly endorses the judgment of its intellect. Men's thinking has already been measurably converted to the ideal of peace; remains the far more difficult task of converting men's feeling." This being admitted, is it not well to provide against the contingency of war?

An archbishop and several bishops of the Established Church and a deputation from the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches recently conferred with Lord Haldane, British War Secretary, on the matter of rifle practice for the territorial forces on the Sabbath. As a result of the conference the War Office issued a statement to the effect that while the Army Council had no wish to do anything to increase a tendency to regard Sunday as not a day of rest, or to interfere with the general desire of any district to preserve the quiet and peacefulness of the day, still it was impressed with the difficulty attending rifle practice where the soldier has to make a long journey to reach the range, and if his time is occupied throughout the week with work. Therefore the Council "feel that they cannot but approve the action of any man who is willing to sacrifice some part of his time on Sundays to traveling to and from the range and firing the musketry course prescribed for his military efficiency. The Council do not wish that he should do more, and they are giving instructions to commanders-in-chief in districts that they have no authority to encourage shooting which is not part of the compulsory practices and necessary for efficiency. For this purpose a man does not require to visit the range on more than two or three occasions in the year. The Council are also further emphasizing the necessity for all avoidance of anything like pressure on men to defer their shooting till Sunday, and they are also giving orders that those attending for musketry on that day shall be able, if they desire it, to be present at a church parade or other religious service. The Council would, of course, prefer that sufficient ranges should exist in close proximity to headquarters of corps, but the ground is not, and cannot be made, available in many cases where the population is dense."

A bill has been introduced in the New York State Legislature by Mr. MacGregor amending the military law relating to small-arms practice. The amendment reads: "To further encourage marksmanship and to comply with the spirit of the United States Militia Law with reference to the training and skill of its citizens in the use of small arms, the Governor is authorized to adopt rules for the organization and government of veterans' rifle associations, to be composed of honorably discharged and retired members of the National Guard and Naval Militia. Such veterans' rifle associations shall have the use of state field and armory rifle ranges under suitable and proper regulations and shall be furnished by the proper authorities with suitable arms, ammunition, supplies and markers for the proper conduct of small-arms practice." We can see no excuse for such a provision. The only ones to be benefited by it would be the cartridge companies. Why should the state contribute to the training in rifle practice of men who would be of no use in war, as they could not pass the Army physical examination? There is a state military rifle association which citizens can join now on payment of a small fee, and the N.R.A. is open to them. Honorably discharged members of the National Guard, if they belong to the veteran association of their organization, can get all the armory shooting they desire, but very few want it. To allow superannuated citizens the free use of outdoor and armory rifle ranges, with arms, ammunition, markers, etc., would interfere with the instruction and efficiency of the National Guard and would serve no useful purpose in any respect. The bill ought not to pass, and its introducer, if he is well advised, will withdraw it.

The Baton Rouge (La.) New Advocate, as the result of the observations of its editor, Mr. J. W. Edmonds, during a visit of six months to Mexico and Central America, reaches the following conclusions: "No other nation than the United States would have permitted thus long on its borders and involving scores of thousands of its citizens and a billion dollars of its money such disorder and turmoil as has existed for two years in Mexico. In solemn truth, it has been permitted only because the turmoil that existed was deemed a better horn of the dilemma than the turmoil that would exist for a time at least, if corrective measures were applied. Yet the inevitable is approaching. As the United States could not permit chaos and anarchy in Cuba, inflicted from abroad, just so it cannot permit chaos and anarchy in Mexico, created from within. In the ante-Diaz days Mexico was as far distant from us, in fact, as Argentina is to-day. Few Americans dwelt in Mexico. Between the United States and the scene of most of the turmoil of the Juarez and Diaz struggle and of the French invasion there lay 500 miles of almost impassable desert. Now that desert is traversed by three lines of railroad practically owned by Americans. Sixty thousand Americans live in Mexico. There are 100,000 Europeans living there—in a region over which America has thrown the aegis of her protective power, saying to oversea governments: 'You can neither punish nor protect within this zone.' Americans and foreigners have two billion dollars invested in Mexico. That two billion dollars will evaporate in another two years of war. The 160,000 outlanders will have to surrender their property, their livelihood and life."

The U.S. Government has come to the relief of John R. Early, the leper, formerly of the U.S. Army, who was driven from one city to another and who is now in Tacoma. He will be appointed an attendant in the Marine Hospital Service to care for Andrew Grover, a helpless leper. For this work he will receive \$65 a month and quarters. Mrs. Early had appealed to the Government for a pension of \$100 a month for her husband, who now gets a \$30 pension, and this appeal was backed by appeals made by the Elks, Masons and Spanish War Veterans. Surgeon General Blue and Secretary MacVeagh suggested the plan, which will give Early a total income of \$95 a month, and President Taft consented to it on March 15.

## BURIAL OF THE MAINE'S DEAD.

One of the most impressive scenes in the history of Washington, a city celebrated for pageants, gay and sombre, was the burial on March 23 of the bodies recovered from the wreck of the Maine. So profound was the public expression of sorrow that one would have thought that the bluejackets in whose honor the long cortège wound its way through the historic streets of the National Capital had died only the day before. The exercises took place in weather that included bright sunshine, hail and rain at varying intervals. The funeral parade left the Washington Navy Yard at one p.m., with the thirty-four coffins on as many six-horse caissons, the caskets having been transferred in the morning from the U.S.S. Birmingham. Down the broad expanse of Pennsylvania Avenue the procession passed till it reached the south front of the State, War and Navy Building, when it halted and the funeral addresses were spoken. On the building's front were improvised seats for the President and foreign dignitaries. Seats were set apart for Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant General Miles, the ranking officers of the Services. Beside Mr. Taft sat Señor Rivero, Minister from Cuba, designated by President Gomez to represent the republic. Secretary of the Navy Meyer was on the other side of the Cuban Minister, while near by was Secretary of War Stimson.

Officers of the Army and Navy in full uniform were conspicuous in the assemblage, among them being surviving officers of the Maine. These were Rear Admiral Sigsbee, retired, who was in command of the Maine at the time of the explosion; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, the executive officer; Med. Dir. L. G. Heneberger and Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Holden and D. F. Boyd. Immediately in front of the steps stood the caissons with the caskets, each hidden in wreaths of flowers. Gathered close around were fully ten thousand people. Chaplain George L. Bayard, U.S.N., from the Washington Navy Yard, read the Episcopal burial service, after which came the memorial address of Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain on the ill-fated Maine. Father Chidwick pictured the battleship's crew as "a sacrifice to the cause of humanity and liberty." He thanked God as he stood over the dead "for the national strength which enabled passion to wait upon investigation and gave time for the prevalence of wiser and truer counsel." President Taft's address followed the well-delivered tribute of the Chaplain. The President said:

"We meet to pay appropriate honor to the memory of the first of the country's sons who gave up their lives in our war with Spain. I do not mean by this to charge responsibility to the Spanish government for the explosion of the Maine, but that the tragedy was part of the causes which led up to the Spanish War no one familiar with the circumstances can now doubt. That war every American can feel proud of because it was fought without a single selfish instinct and was prompted by the most altruistic motives. Beginning with a self-denying ordinance with respect to Cuba, we were forced into the attitude of taking over the Philippines, and our course in those islands has reflected the highest credit on our purposes and civilization. These, our honored dead, were hurled into eternity without the inspiration of anticipated battle or hoped-for victory. But they were on duty when they went down; they wore the uniforms of their beloved country, and they are to be classed well to the fore in that long list of naval heroes whose steadfastness and courage have given the American Navy the high position it occupies in history among the navies of the world."

Twenty-one guns from an Army battery near the Washington Monument announced the conclusion of the memorial services and the starting of the funeral procession for Arlington Cemetery.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and his staff led the cortège. The staff included Comdr. Charles F. Hughes, commanding the U.S.S. Birmingham; Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts, Comdr. George R. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, Lieut. Comdr. R. D. White and Lieut. Paul Foley, all U.S.N., and Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., 15th U.S. Cav.

Major F. S. Foltz, commanding the 15th U.S. Cavalry, led the Army escort. Then followed the naval escort in this order:

Battalion of seamen from the Birmingham, battalion of seamen from the Washington Navy Yard, battalion of seamen from Norfolk, battalion of marines from Naval Militia of the District of Columbia, Marine Band, battalion of marines, Major H. C. Davis, U.S.M.C., commanding; naval band, battalion of seamen, Lieut. Bradford Barnette, U.S.N., commanding; naval band and battalion of seamen apprentices, Lieut. W. F. Halsey, jr., U.S.N., commanding.

Burial services at the graves in Arlington were conducted by Chaplain Bayard, Father Chidwick and the United Spanish War Veterans. Following three volleys of musketry at the graves and taps, the Army battery at Arlington Cemetery fired twenty-one guns and the last chapter in the Maine tragedy was closed. More than two hundred Spanish War Veterans marched beside the caissons to Arlington and lowered the coffins into the graves.

Altogether the day's ceremonies constituted the most imposing funeral pageant that Washington had seen since President McKinley's body was borne in 1901 to the Capitol to lie in state. Every flag in Washington was at half mast and bells in many churches tolled as the procession moved between lines of bareheaded citizens. The general interest in the country at large in the exercises over the wreck of the Maine and the bodies of the sailors was undoubtedly due to the popular recognition that these were the last scenes in one of the most momentous naval events in our history, and all the more memorable because happening in a time of peace, and that with entombment at Arlington would pass forever from the sphere of tribute the remains of ship and men that had done so much by their dramatic ending to change the destiny of the United States and to affect the history of mankind.

The monument which the government of Cuba will raise to the memory of the American sailors who perished in the battleship Maine has been decided on by the Havana Department of Public Works. The Havana Post says the shaft will rise from the center of eight large flower beds. The pedestal will be of granite. Thirty pillars will surround it. On the pedestal will rest the old turret and two 10-inch guns which the Maine carried. The pillars will contain the history of the Maine. Scenes in the life of the Maine from the time she was launched until her burial at sea will be pictured, but there will be no mention of the primary cause of the disaster or anything calculated to arouse ill feeling. The monument will occupy the point of the triangle made by the three streets, O, Calzada and Seventeenth. The eight flower beds will be divided by

cement walks about three yards wide. Arc lamps will make the inscription on the pillars always distinguishable. The turret of the Maine and the two big guns are now at Machina wharf. They were selected by the Havana government after the United States notified Cuba that she could have her choice of any part of the Maine she desired to preserve as a relic.

## WANTED—A NEW NAME.

The success that has attended the efforts of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to discourage the ignoble use of a word of honorable repute in our military history has led to suggestions that we enlist in other movements for linguistic purification. The latest appeal to us along that line of altruistic belligerency has to do with the word "canteen." A correspondent sends us a copy of the address of Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, late major and surgeon, U.S. Vols., delivered recently before the Public Health Education Committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and published on Feb. 10 by the New York Medical Journal. The title of this lecture was "Alcohol a Menace to the Soldier, and the Privileges of the Post Exchange." Dr. Seaman said: "Had the canteen been named the Soldiers' Club you would probably never have heard of its existence nor of the campaign that resulted in its abolition. Thrusting it into contempt and ignominy by calling it a canteen was as unfair and illogical as would be the calling of any club on Fifth avenue a dramshop or grocery."

"It is not an answer to this suggestion," remarks our correspondent, "to say that there is an alternative name, the post exchange, for that signifies nothing as to the club privileges afforded by the canteen. The word exchange does not connote the club at all, but rather a place for the trading or exchange of goods. For this reason the shorter, if uglier, word of canteen has been the more generally used, with the result that the impression has gone abroad that it is something to drink out of, as if it were the tin can of the olden days of warfare. If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should offer a prize for a substitute name for canteen, I have no doubt that its many readers would in a few days have one supplied."

Dr. A. S. Congdon, of Ogden, Utah, acting assistant surgeon in the Spanish War, gives a broadly formed appreciation of the value of the canteen, which is of peculiar value as coming from one not subject to the objection that he is controlled by military prejudices. In a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association of March 9 Dr. Congdon says that during the Spanish War he was detailed at a Southern frontier post, and for nearly two years had ample opportunity to witness the operations of the canteen. About midway of his service the canteen was abolished, so he had an equal opportunity to study the effect of the change. In the first half of his service no soldier was ever committed to the guardhouse nor does he remember seeing one intoxicated on the reservation or elsewhere. The post was occupied at different times by white and colored troops. During the time the canteen was in operation discipline was easily maintained, and an earnest, contented military atmosphere pervaded the routine duties of the day. The tidy appearance of everything connected with the post, the neat and soldierly demeanor of the men would attract the attention of all visitors. On pay days the members of the Hospital Corps seldom drew fifty per cent. of what was due, the balance remaining in the hands of the paymaster, to be refunded to the soldier on his discharge with interest. Several of the men were able to buy government bonds offered at that time for the prosecution of the war. The profits derived from the canteen enabled the soldier in his barracks to live like a gentleman, for that was the purpose of the canteen, and made it possible to maintain a library, gymnasium and billiard room. The soldier was always respectful to his superior and on his good behavior, and seldom needed a reprimand. Dr. Congdon says he always enjoyed a visit to the canteen to watch the boys quietly when they were playing cards, or billiards, or taking a turn in the gymnasium, writing home to wife or mother or maybe to sweetheart, or reading a book or magazine or newspaper (all paid for out of the profits of the canteen), and everyone speaking in a low tone of voice. He never heard of a case of gambling. There always seemed to be a pleasant understanding between men and officers, and a spirit of contentment and refinement was the order of the day. "This picture is not overdrawn," Dr. Congdon says;

"every word is true." One day, he goes on to say, an order came from Washington to suspend the canteen, to store the billiard tables and other impedimenta away and to vacate the rooms. The soldiers' clubhouse was vacated and they were to all intents and purposes turned out of doors. A great change suddenly seemed to come over the scene. Old rookeries outside the reservation, long abandoned, were rehabilitated with low humanity and the vilest rotgut whisky, and the Government had no power to restrain them. "Two days after the canteen had been vacated," says Dr. Congdon, "I had to send the hospital ambulance out to the degenerate settlement to bring in a soldier who had been fatally hurt in a drunken brawl. And this often occurred thereafter. Then the wards were soon filled with cases of disease brought on by mingling with the promiscuous population of the dives. A feeling of unrest among the soldiers and of apprehension among the officers had taken the place of the old contentment and peace. The paymaster's pass-book was no longer required, and the old mother back in the distant home and the sweetheart were forgotten." Lest it be thought that his narrative is colored by a prepossession in favor of drinking, Dr. Congdon closes his letter by saying: "I myself believe in absolute prohibition if it were practicable, but I have told how abolition of the canteen worked under my observation."

Another view of the canteen is presented by the opinions expressed at a meeting of the "antis" held in the Hotel Astor, New York, on March 24, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, was among the speakers. He said the Army is freer from alcoholism to-day than ever before, and gave statistics tending to prove that the abolition of the canteen has not worked to lower the moral tone or increase drinking. General Miles used the decrease in the desertion rate of the last few years to show that the abolition of the canteen has not made the Army life more unpleasant for the soldier, but he seemed to draw conclusions from the desertion rate not shared by the Adjutant General of the Army, who in his last two annual reports maintained that the lower desertion rate is due to the increased severity of punishment and to the increased certainty of detection through the use of finger prints and photographs. Before their introduction

desertion was largely merely a matter of dropping out of sight. In the last few years, the A.G. said, it was a very hard matter to escape recapture, and the soldiers had come to realize this. General Miles argued that the young men entering the Army to-day come largely from the country homes, where "drink is not a fixed habit with them as it was with the old veterans who filled the ranks in the years of the Civil War, and before the Spanish War brought in so many recruits. To-day the Army man spends his leisure time in the recreation center, where there are books and magazines, or in the gymnasium, and it would be very unfortunate to have a few drunken rowdies disturbing his peaceful hours." This picture of the enlisted man being proof against the allurements of the joy factories just outside the post will assuredly surprise advocates of the canteen, who have long had the idea that as soon as many a soldier gets leisure on post he makes a bee line for some place of questionable repute.

Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., also presented statistics which have received recent publication in our columns dealing with the relation of the canteen to Army drinking. But what the White Ribboners seemed to regard as the *piece de résistance* of their meeting was the letter from Major Gen. Fred. D. Grant, U.S.A., in which he said that his views in favor of the restoration of the canteen had undergone a change on account of a marked improvement in the quality of the enlisted men and because he felt the soldiers had adjusted themselves to present anti-canteen conditions. Mrs. Grant also sent a letter, saying she had formerly favored the canteen, but now under the altered conditions she believed that things should remain as they are.

## KEEPING TRACK OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

In a corner of the Cabinet Room at the White House stands a map of Mexico, peppered over with red, yellow and green headed tacks. It is President Taft's Mexican war map. On it is registered every change in the Mexican situation. At the bases of some of the tacks numerals are written on tiny slips of vari-colored paper. Other tacks fly miniature pennants, and others are connected with lines of arrows indicating a line of progress of federal or rebel troops.

Frequently a Congressman or someone interested in Mexican affairs will lay before the President a report regarding some district in Mexico. In an instant, by studying this map, Mr. Taft is able to check up that report with the latest information received from the United States consular and diplomatic officers in Mexico, which means that he has a report received at least within the day and often within the hour upon that very district. At every conference, at every Cabinet meeting, the President has before him on that map a complete survey of the Mexican situation.

Since conditions have become so critical in Mexico the Acting Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, who is responsible for the map, has placed one man at the map who gives his entire time to keeping it corrected up to the minute. Several score times a day the telegraph keys at the State Department, just across the street, click off a dozen code words, which an operator slowly unsnarls to form a message, the daily report, perhaps, of the Consul of Durango, Mexico, announcing the advance of the Federal forces toward Velardena, where 100 Americans are penned up awaiting relief. In a little while the man in charge of the map crosses over from the State Department to the White House, enters the Cabinet Room and advances one of the green-headed tacks on the map one-sixteenth of an inch nearer the tiny spack marking the town of Velardena.

At the War Department, the Department of Justice and the War College other code messages are clicking off the keys in endless confusion. A secret agent reports to the Department of Justice a border raid or threatened gathering of troops south of Juarez. To the War Department Colonel Steever reports the despatch of the American Cavalry to some troublous border point. Likewise the War College is told of each bridge burned and each railway track destroyed. From Chihuahua in the north to Chiapas in the south the consular offices of Washington are scattered, there being also many officials and officers on duty on the border. Every move of feds and rebels is reported. The Americans are counted; even the money which each could secure to flee the country is learned. All of this information is transferred to the map in the Cabinet Room. Each colored tack tells a story—the location of federal and rebel forces, conditions of unrest or of anarchy, or the opinion of the consuls as to the safety of American lives or interests.

On some days, at the State Department alone, nearly eighty reports are received from consular officers and from the Embassy in Mexico City. There is a duplicate of the President's map in the office of the Acting Secretary of State, and another one is kept at the War College. It is never necessary for the President at a Cabinet meeting or when he is discussing the Mexican situation with Secretary of War Stimson or Acting Secretary of State Wilson to go back over the course of developments. He has it before him, corrected up to the hour of discussion. He has but to turn in his chair and glance at the map to learn whether the revolutionary movement has swung north or south, whether the forces of either are threatening any border point, or whether American interests at any point are threatened.

Telegrams are constantly coming in to the White House and to the State Department, asking protection for some American citizen or for American property in Mexico. Relatives of persons who have not heard from them for several days incessantly appeal to Washington for news. In an instant the war map shows what is the probable danger to that person or that property. If the inquiry names a locality in which conditions are particularly bad the consul is asked to make a special report, but in a great many cases inquiries come respecting localities where conditions are practically peaceful, and, in that case, the inquirer can be reassured without delay. At the present time the map shows the rebels have pushed their control around the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila, and south along the border of Sinaloa to Zacatecas. South of Mexico City the map changes daily, even hourly. There it is mostly banditti fighting, unruly mobs being gathered here and there to-day and dispersed to-morrow. The strength of the forces at each place and all transfers of troops are noted on the map. Thus, if American interests at any point appear threatened, it is instantly known in Washington what chance there is of the Mexican government's rushing troops to that point. The Embassy at Mexico City, likewise, receives reports from all over the country, so that the State Department and the Embassy are able to work in harmony, each with a perfect knowledge of the information before the other even at the most critical times.

This is the answer to the question so frequently asked

in Washington: "How can a man as busy as the President keep abreast of the whirlwind changes in the Mexican situation?"

Fortunately, the tacks marking the Mexican troops are at the present time mostly plugged in the lower half of the map, but if some day he sees the arrows of the map swerve and the man from the State Department picks out a number of green-headed tacks to stick near some border point it will be the signal for a call to Secretary Stimson, Acting Secretary Wilson and General Wood, and perhaps the news columns will flare again with the reports of more troops ordered to the border.

The war map is supplemented with the reports which are received from the United States agents in Mexico. These reports are compiled, indexed and printed at the State Department.

#### COMPARATIVE COST INFANTRY AND CAVALRY

An anonymous circular has been issued the purpose of which is to show that the annual cost of an Infantry regiment is \$488,369 and that of a Cavalry regiment \$629,788, the Cavalry regiment costing 28.9 per cent. more than the Infantry regiment. In this calculation the "overhead charges" are distributed as indicated below. These "overhead charges" include all Army expenses not directly chargeable to the cost of maintaining a regiment. These are estimated at \$45,749,740.45. It is interesting to note in this connection that of \$1,676,278 expended in ten offices at the War Department nearly one-half, or \$781,950, is chargeable to the Adjutant General's Office. The other salary accounts are as follows: Q.M. General's Office, \$278,410; Surgeon General's Office, \$166,288; Secretary's Office, \$147,970; Ordnance Office, \$91,760; Commissary General's Office, \$78,840; Paymaster General's Office, \$71,900; Signal Office, \$25,800; J.A. General's Office, \$20,800; I.G. Office, \$12,560. Some of the other expenses estimated are as follows: Officers, staff departments: Medical Department, \$1,629,630; Q.M. Department, \$340,900; Ordnance, \$284,200; Pay Department, \$190,460; Subsistence Department, \$183,280; A.G.O., \$110,500; I.G.'s Department, \$75,000; J.A.G.'s Department, \$55,000; retired officers, \$3,362,850; retired officers, active, \$70,000; retired enlisted men, \$2,147,670.

These overhead charges are distributed as follows:

Overhead charges	\$45,749,740.45
Total enlisted force in organizations of the Army, including Signal Corps, Porto Rican Regiment and Philippine Scouts	74,059
Regiment of Infantry, total enlisted	869
Regiment of Cavalry, total enlisted	854
Percentage of Regiment of Infantry to total enlisted	1.173%
Percentage of Regiment of Cavalry to total enlisted	1.153%
Overhead charges to be borne by regiment of Infantry	\$536,644.41
Overhead charges to be borne by regiment of Cavalry	527,494.46
Total enlisted men entitled to rations and clothing	83,762
Percentage for regiment of Infantry	1.037%
Percentage from regiment of Cavalry	1.019%
Regiment of Infantry	Regiment of Cavalry
Overhead charges	Overhead charges
\$536,644.41	\$527,494.46
Pay	Pay
317,960.56	331,460.05
Subsistence	Subsistence
93,678.22	92,052.17
Clothing	Clothing
50,826.19	47,943.56
Small-arms firing	Small-arms firing
10,551.00	12,321.14
Arms	Arms
2,911.59	4,363.09
Equipment	Equipment
6,710.68	16,191.84
Total	Total
\$1,019,182.65	\$1,031,826.31
Forage	Forage
4,996.60	95,167.80
Stables (difference)	Stables (difference)
739.55	7,800.00
Horses	Horses
94.60	20,686.62
Horse shoes, etc.	Horse shoes, etc.
	1,801.80
Total	Total
\$1,025,018.40	\$1,157,282.53

To this is added the following: "Ratio of cost of Infantry regiment for one year in time of peace to cost of Cavalry regiment for the same period is as 1 is to 1.129, or approximately as 1 is to 1½. This plainly shows that the wisest place to exercise economy is in reduction of the overhead charges, and not in a reduction of the number of enlisted men in the Army. One of the great difficulties our country would have in time of war would be that of procuring suitable mounts. The supply of suitable mounts in our country is growing less each year. The breeding of such animals can be promoted only by having a demand for them in time of peace. Such a demand can be stimulated by keeping a strong mounted force in our Army in time of peace, and, as shown above, the difference in cost between keeping mounted and dismounted troops is very small indeed."

#### THE HELMET FOR TROPICAL SERVICE.

The results of the recent experiments made by the U.S. Army Board for the study of tropical diseases as they exist in the Philippines must not be taken to mean that they foreshadow the adoption of the helmet for the Islands, for the Board is not unanimous as to the desirability of the helmet for such use, as it takes pains to point out in its report to the Surgeon General for the quarter ending March 31, 1911. At the request of Col. F. G. Hodgson, president of the helmet board, supplementary experiments were made in which helmets of white, khaki and olive drab and a campaign hat were used to ascertain which was the coolest. The campaign hat furnished for the experiments did not have the corrugated ventilating hat band and had only a small aperture consisting of a star of small holes punched in each side. If a campaign hat were more freely ventilated it would probably not be cooler than the other kind and would probably always be better than the olive drab helmet because the darker shade of the campaign hat absorbs more heat. The helmets tested were precisely the same except for color. A series of observations were made and the average in degrees of heat for the four kinds of headgear was as follows: Olive drab helmet, 40.42 Centigrade; khaki helmet, 38.38 C.; white helmet, 35.36 C.; campaign hat, 46.60 C. It will be noted that between the white helmet and the olive drab helmet there is a difference of more than five degrees Centigrade or nine Fahrenheit. Another important fact is that inside the olive drab and khaki helmets after a few minutes' exposure to the sun the temperature is always above the normal body temperature (37.0 C.) and therefore heat elimination is constantly required. Inside the white helmet the heat never rose over 0.1 C. above body temperature, was with one exception always below body temperature, and for all observations averaged 21.6 C. below normal body temperature. Therefore the white helmet did not add any burden of heat to the body. These experiments confirmed the opinion of the Board, formed by previous experiments, that olive drab is not

a suitable color for either garments or headgear for garrison use in the tropics.

"The general use of white garments as a uniform, however desirable it may be from the heat reflection point of view," says the report, "is for many reasons almost impracticable and khaki of a shade not darker than our present issue is a very good substitute for white material. For helmets there seems to be no valid reason why white should not be used. A white helmet can easily be kept looking well by the use of blanco and its appearance is not unattractive when combined with a uniform of khaki, olive drab or any other color. If it be planned to use a helmet in actual hostilities khaki or drab dressing can be provided with which to change the color from white to something less conspicuous." The Board therefore strongly recommends that any helmet adopted should be covered with white material in place of either khaki or olive drab.

The French troops in Indo-China generally wear a white helmet. The importance of these discoveries by the Board is emphasized by the recent observations of experts of the Bureau of Science of the Philippines, going to show that the injurious influences of tropical climates are probably due not to the short wave-length actinic, or ultra-violet, rays of the solar spectrum but to the long wave-length heat rays. If, however, it is desired to give protection against a possible influence of actinic rays, this can be accomplished by a black lining in the helmet. In any circumstances the brim should have a lining of dark blue or green as being restful for the eyes. The Board says that its experiments were made "solely for the purpose of determining the influence of color on headgear and not with a view to advocating the adoption of a helmet for use in the Philippines. The Board at the present time is divided in opinion as to the desirability of the helmet for tropical wear, one member favoring it, one strongly opposing it, and one being undecided." This Board, which is doing so much to promote the study of tropical diseases in the Orient, consisted at the time of this report of Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Capt. Edward B. Vedder, and Lieut. John R. Barber, all of the Medical Corps, U.S.A.

The susceptibility of the natives to skin affections is shown by a medical survey of the town of Taytay, a typical Filipino village of 6,000 population. It was found that about 38.4 per cent. of the population had some form of skin disease.

#### WHY WE HAVE NO ARMY.

In its number for April McClure's Magazine publishes an article entitled "Why We Have No Army." The editor says:

"The United States has now, practically speaking, no Army at all. It spends \$100,000,000 a year for one—two-thirds as much as France pays for her immense army. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States military forces, in the following interview given to George Kibbe Turner, of McClure's, tells why we have no Army now; and how we can have one, provided Congress will receive and act upon the plans for reorganization which the experts of the War Department are working out. There is, as usual, great political pressure being exerted in Congress to continue the present ridiculous waste of money in the War Department, and prevent its use for preparation for war." We give here some extracts from the remarks of General Wood:

"The War Department of the United States in the late '90's consisted of a civilian Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War as department heads, and a corps of permanent bureau chiefs directing a relatively great and increasing force of stenographers and record clerks in Washington; and a few thousand highly efficient troops watching vanishing Indians in the Far West. The situation was well illustrated, when the Spanish War came, by the comment of one fine old bureau chief on the situation in his bureau.

"This is awful," he said. "I had just got my office in the best shape it was ever in; and along comes this war and upsets everything."

"The strength of the Army—the military force which the people of the United States believe they have to-day—was dissipated. It was, so to speak, split up into companies of walk-cleaners, battalions of lawn mowers, and regiments of patrolmen. Our antique method of doing guard duty, which would be discarded at once on the outbreak of war, focused the attention and apprehension of the soldier more than any military training which he received.

"Fully half of the time and energy of our garrisons was taken up by work unnecessary and useless from a military view. From the commander of a post to the last common soldier, the thousand petty details of house-keeping and landscape gardening crowded out, and still crowd out, the work of training for war."

"In the United States a company at full war strength contains one hundred and fifty men; a European company contains two hundred and fifty. Now, the peace strength of one of our companies is only sixty-five men, and out of these very frequently only twenty-five or thirty men were available for instruction. Effective instruction is very difficult under these conditions. Officers and men become discouraged. The situation is often reduced almost to an absurdity. The administrative work had replaced to a great extent the purely military work. Paper work had become a fetish. The instruction of even the smallest unit of the Army—the company—was seriously interfered with; the larger units were practically unknown; and, long before the division unit was reached, all practice had entirely disappeared.

"This whole situation was, and still is, a military absurdity. Up to 1910, the United States spent \$95,000,000 in these military parks, over a third of it in the preceding ten years. It was much worse than the waste which usually comes from haphazard development of this kind: it defeated the end it was aimed at. For the more money that was spent, the less army there could be."

"The concentration at San Antonio demonstrated conclusively our helplessness to meet with trained troops any sudden emergency, unless an adequate reserve, from which our skeleton organizations can be filled up, is provided in time of peace."

"Our Army in the United States is not organized as an army, and there is no way for us to organize it, under the present scattered locations of our posts. Individually we have, perhaps, the best officers and enlisted men in the world—a fine body of men, largely diverted from their ordinary military training by their daily duties as landscape gardeners and caretakers of so-called military posts, which we maintain, not because of military necessity, but as the inheritance of a vicious system. In the larger movements of an army they are, from the standpoint of actual experience, entirely untrained.

"With our land force at its present strength, when

the garrisons of our oversea possessions and the Canal Zone are completed, we shall have not over 25,000 men for the mobile Army of the United States. The situation has grown out of our rapid expansion and our greatly increased responsibilities. But, having placed ourselves in this position, it is all the more essential that we train and organize our troops abroad and at home to the highest state of efficiency. Our plan for the distribution of our troops inside our own borders is made to secure this efficiency in a mobile Army in the United States.

"A mobile army is most useful on the borders of a country, not in its interior. Our plan proposes eight or nine army posts, or groups of posts, situated near the railroad centers best commanding our boundaries. Ultimately they would probably be arranged so that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Canadian and Mexican frontiers would each have three posts accessible for their protection.

"In six of these posts, or groups of posts, we could put at once reinforced brigades, that is, a third of an army (a division) at peace strength and containing all three arms of the Army—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—in the proportions used in war. In the other two posts we would put Cavalry. But ultimately we would hope to have at least a third of a division, at peace strength, in each post, and in one a full division—in other words, a small army at peace strength. But, even on the smallest scale, this plan would give us a real army—for the first time since the Civil War. \* \* \*

"Now, this small army which we want would not be an additional expense. On the contrary, if our full plan should be put into operation it would save nearly \$6,000,000 a year. And by selling off our useless posts the net cost of installing the new establishment would be practically nothing. In addition, I believe, myself, that if we are allowed to work out a cutting down of the general overhead charges of the department, we can ultimately make a saving of nearly \$10,000,000 a year.

"The needs of the United States to insure its defense against invasion by the four or five great military powers have been carefully worked out by the War College, the theoretical division of the General Staff. The smallest possible provision is for an Army of 450,000 men. The possibility of war upon this continent is not immediate, it is true; but it is far greater than it was twenty-five years ago, and every year it becomes a more practical question. There are at least four great nations which, given sea control for a short period of time, could land from two to three hundred thousand men on our coast.

"The United States needs at least 450,000 men at home and in its foreign garrisons. It was something over 75,000 Regulars and about 120,000 Militia. Even if these men were all highly trained for war—which they are not—the country would have less than half the forces that it needs for self-defense. The General Staff is still working on the detailed plans for the establishment of a proper Army of this kind, which it would like to present to Congress as a basis for proper legislation. But I am confident that such plans, completed and carried out, could provide for a trained Army of defense of 450,000 men for little, if any, more than the average cost of our present establishment. This can be done simply by bringing in another modern idea, which has been accepted as a matter of course in Europe for fifty years.

"This country cannot have, and at present does not want, the compulsory military service of European countries. But that would not prevent the adoption of the modern method of training an army of young men by a short term of active service, to be followed by another period in a reserve army, subject to call upon the outbreak of war.

"No exact adaptation of this idea for American use has yet been completed by the General Staff, but it is not hard to show how it could be used to furnish this country with an adequate trained Army of defense.

"The principal energy of the General Staff has been concentrated for months upon a most carefully and thoroughly studied plan for reorganizing the Military Establishment of the United States upon a military basis, and creating a real Army, always fit for war and readily expandable to its maximum strength, from an organized and well trained reserve.

"We cannot justify our present expensive Military Establishment unless we make it the means of preparing the country for war. The question now before the country is: Shall we do this? or shall we continue our present expensive policy, which, however it may deceive the uninformed, is known to all military students the world over to be unsound, and to be one which will fall us in time of need?"

#### OUR APACHE PRISONERS.

To the veteran officers of the Regular Army one of the most interesting parts of Dillon Wallace's "Saddle and Camp in the Rockies" (Outing Publishing Company, New York) will doubtless prove the observations on the influence of civilization upon the red men of the West after more than a generation of the white man's "uplift." In the chapter on the Apaches the author tells of his visit to the Fort Apache Army post in 1910, when Troops F and H of the 8th Cavalry were stationed there. Though the military authorities have begun to question whether the expense of the fort's maintenance is longer warranted "there is a general feeling among the soldiers stationed there and among the civilians living in and near the reservation that, were the restraint of troops withdrawn, the Indians would become restless and perhaps commit depredations upon neighboring ranches." \* \* \* The Indian schools on the reservation will doubtless ultimately influence the rising generation to a higher standard of thought, though experience with Indians sent to distant schools to be educated is not thus far reassuring. Those who have returned to their old haunts have almost without exception dropped into the old mode of life as naturally as though they had never left it. They refuse to speak any but their native tongue, and very frequently are less tractable and less inclined to physical endeavor than their brothers who have not had the advantage of education.

None of our Indians, believes Mr. Wallace, have been more misunderstood than the Apaches. They do not admit to-day that they have any fear or stand in awe of our soldiers. They claim that, man for man, they have never been beaten by white troops, and that their final subjugation was accomplished only by treacherous Indian scouts leading soldiers to their retreats and through the destruction by the white men of the game upon which they depended for sustenance. "Attached to Fort Apache is a detachment of enlisted Apache scouts, and these men, trim and neat in khaki uniform of the Army, are fine looking, sinewy, alert, active men." The Verde Trail, which used to be the military road

connecting Fort Apache and Camp Verde, has now fallen into disuse, but many of the trees bear names and dates cut in the bark by soldiers, going back into the early 70's and one or two as early as 1869. One of the chief objects of this trip of the author through what is left of the Rocky Mountain wilderness was to discover what is being done to preserve the big game of the country. He has come to the conclusion that it is time to extend protection to every species of bear inhabiting the United States; otherwise they will in a very few years become extinct.

It will be remembered that Peary came back from the North Pole with the statement that the Esquimaux, who have no idea of religion, nor even of a Supreme Being, possess all the qualities which lie at the bottom of what is known as the moral character of the most highly civilized races, and suggested that no missionaries be sent there, as they would undoubtedly take with them influences that would lead to the introduction of the vices of civilization, which would mean the extinction of the people; nor did he see how they could be improved who in many respects can teach the white men lessons in morality. So Mr. Wallace has come back from the land of the pagan Hopi Indians in the Southwest to say that "to the unbiased observer it would seem that they have no need of a new religion; and, robed of faith in a religion that holds them closely to a high standard of moral living, and failing to accept at heart the new, they would unfailingly fall into degeneracy." \* \* \* This is the basis of the decadence of the North American Indian as a man, of his loss of self-respect and his degeneracy. It is deplorable, but it is true." A Hopi that steals is rare, and one that lies is ostracized. No Hopi has ever invented an intoxicant, and there are no oaths in the language.

While deplored the administrative apathy that refuses to take the captive Apache Indians who surrendered with Geronimo in the summer of 1886 off the hands of the War Department and elevating the remnant of that band of desperate savages who gave the American soldiers so long and exhausting a task, into the distinction of "prisoners of war," Oscar King Davis, in discussing in the March North American Review the deaf ear which the Government pays to the entreaties of the Indians to be restored to their old home, pays a fine tribute to the kindly and uplifting care which the Army has given to them in their quarters at Fort Sill, Okla. The handful of surviving Indians live on small farms clustered near the Army post, the buildings of each family constituting a "village" bearing the name of the head man of the family. An Army officer has been constantly in charge of them. They have cultivated their farms and done all the work of their community under his direction and instruction. Most of their property is held in common. Sales of stock are managed by the Army supervisor. They come and go about the reservation pretty much as they please, except that the men are daily detailed to their tasks by the supervising officer and they may not leave the reservation without a pass from him. That the Army supervision of their affairs has enabled them to lay aside a goodly substance for the rainy day is shown by the fact that the Indians now own about 10,000 head of fine cattle, worth approximately \$150,000, and they enjoy the reputation of having the best cattle in Oklahoma. They raise good mules and fair horses. Besides their cattle, they have probably \$25,000 worth of stock and other property. Two years ago a general council of all the men among the prisoners of war was held at Fort Sill to obtain a declaration from each man as to what he wanted to do. It was presided over by Lieutenant Purington, the Army officer in charge of them. The general sentiment of the council was that the prisoners should be placed upon land they could call their own, but yet nothing has been done to carry out their wishes, and the Army is still burdened with their care.

#### WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Woman's Army and Navy League, whose headquarters are in Washington, D.C., gives the following as the officers of the League for 1912: President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 2005 Massachusetts avenue; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham; secretary, Miss Emma J. Nourse, 2823 Q street; assistant secretary, Miss Eleanor B. Semmes, 1729 H street; treasurer, Miss Julie Williamson, 2006 R street; assistant treasurer, Mrs. G. L. Bayard, Stoneleigh Court.

Executive members: Army—Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Anson Mills, Miss Isabel Freeman; Navy—Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Mrs. W. R. Goodwin, Mrs. H. D. Todd, Mrs. M. E. Mason. Standing committees: Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club—Mrs. Aulick Palmer, chairman, 1401 Belmont street; Books for the Army—Mrs. W. C. Borden, chairman, 1801 California street; Books for the Navy—Mrs. Horace P. McIntosh, the Oaklands. The membership committee is now divided into two subcommittees; Mrs. E. J. Dorn is chairman for the Navy, and the chairmanship for the Army is not yet filled, Mrs. H. H. Barroll having resigned, after many years of successful work in increasing the membership of the League. Purchasing Committee—Mrs. E. A. Koerper, 2324 Q street; Telegraphic Codes, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, 1841 R street.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles, who is succeeded by Miss Nourse as secretary, is writing a short history of the League to be published in pamphlet form.

The treasurer's report shows a total of \$2,465.62, of which \$211 was from special donations, \$1,194 proceeds of a ball, \$554.05 annual dues, \$125.49 from sale of Telegraphic Codes, \$104.21 balance from previous year and \$220 from life members. The expenditures for 1911 amounted to \$1,611.24, leaving a balance of \$854.38. Among items of expenditure were two contributions of \$50 each for organs at Fort Yellowstone and Fort Washington, \$50 to Chaplains Bateman and Perry for hymn books, \$112.17 for talking machines and records, and \$250 for the troops in Texas.

To the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club at 317 C street, in Washington, which is owned by the Woman's Army and Navy League, \$600 was contributed, half of the proceeds of an entertainment. The club is now in very flourishing condition, as its total receipts for 1911 were \$2,018.71. It now has no debt on its clubhouse, and on Jan. 22, 1912, had a balance in the bank of \$1,002.51. The club expended \$1,398.54 for running expenses during the year. The clubhouse has twenty beds and on a Saturday night every one is taken, often engaged weeks in advance. All the bedrooms are named in memory of an Army or Navy man, the one most recently furnished being a memorial to Gen. J. C. Kelton, by Mrs. Kelton.

The membership of the League was increased by forty-

six annual and eight life members in 1911. The Army book committee reports the shipment of fifty-three boxes of books, to the Philippines, Alaska, the transport service and in the United States. The Navy committee sent out 520 books and 7,888 magazines, which went to naval hospitals, receiving and light ships, marine barracks, wireless stations, etc.

The report of the committee on codes shows that 311 copies of the excellent Telegraphic Code issued by the League were mailed during the year. Codes are sold to officers and civilians at fifty cents per copy, and to enlisted men at twenty-five cents per copy. There are now eight agents for the sale of codes, among them the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The League does not register the cypher words representing names and addresses of persons in the United States using this code, but cypher addresses may be registered with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Messages may then be sent to the JOURNAL's telegraphic and cable cypher address, "Armynavy, Newyork," signed with the cypher word selected. Messages on receipt will be forwarded to the address or addresses represented by the cypher signature. Holders of this code should arrange details as to how messages may be forwarded when registering names and addresses and cypher words.

#### HISTORY OF OUR NATIONAL AIR.

One could almost believe Mr. John Henry Blake, of New York, to be of an irreconcilable Irish faction, judging from his grim determination not to permit England any longer to claim authorship of the tune to which are sung the immortal words of the Star Spangled Banner. We can imagine that one of the saddest moments of Mr. Blake's life would be when he should happen to find in some musty, dusty corner of the British Museum indisputable evidence that the music sprang from the brain of an Englishman. He has spent several years abroad trying to trace the origin of the music, and his labors have convinced him that the composer is unknown. The British, he says, "since 1873 have claimed the composition of the music, 'To Anacreon in Heaven,'" and the "Americans have effeminate submitted to this unintentional imposition without investigation for forty years.

By researches just made in the British Museum the English claim is now exploded and the composer is a mystery." William Chappell, in a book published in London in 1873, claimed the music for John Stafford Smith, an Englishman, but Mr. Blake found that Smith himself never laid claim to the tune. Smith, in 1799, published a book of canzonets, catches, canons and glees, and among them appeared the Anacreon air harmonized by Smith. Chappell failed to note that Smith simply introduced his arrangement of the tune for a glee with no thought, probably, of claiming the creation of the tune itself. A great deal of laborious research was required to unearth this information about the book. On this statement by Chappell music dictionaries in edition after edition have claimed Smith as the author and his name has been printed at the top of millions of copies of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Blake also undertakes to show that the statement of Dr. Rosewig, of Philadelphia, in 1909, that Smith composed the tune was due to hasty and inaccurate collection of data. After all his work, Mr. Blake comes to this conclusion: "It begins to look as if the composer was either Irish or French, or possibly American." Who knows but that, if Mr. Blake continues his hunt, the United States may not ultimately get the credit for both words and music? The history of the American national anthem by Mr. Blake which is for souvenir presentation copies only, may be found in the War and Navy Department libraries, the Columbia University library, New York, and the Boston public library. Thousands of copies of the music "To Anacreon in Heaven" are found but in none is the name of the composer given. Mr. Blake offers a reward of \$100 to anyone who will produce a copy of this song of an earlier date than 1770, and the same sum will be paid to whoever will produce the veritable original music of this song. He believes it originated on the continent of Europe. In an opera named "Anacreon," composed by a well-known French musician, A. E. Getry, about 1770 or 1780, are "unmistakable portions of the music of the American national anthem." There was a lively exchange of music between France and Ireland in the period 1760-1790, but whether France got the music of "Anacreon" from Ireland or vice versa is still a part of this musical mystery.

#### ORDER OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Texas Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized in San Antonio on March 9. The organization was installed by Col. Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief of the National Commandery. The following officers were elected for the year 1912: Commander, Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Major Luther R. Hare, U.S.A.; junior vice-commander, Capt. Roy W. Hearne; registrar, Major Frederick Hadra; recorder, Capt. Oscar C. Guessaz; treasurer, Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A. Council: Capt. Duval West, Lieut. H. L. Howard, Lieut. S. L. Jeffers, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. Rainbolt.

Speaking of the new Commandery, the San Antonio Express says: "The organization is a patriotic and fraternal society, without partisan, political or commercial relation or purpose. It is confined to those officers who served in the war against Spain, or in the subsequent insurrection in the Philippines, and their lineal descendants. Its objects are to cherish the memories and associations formed during the Spanish War; to promote ties of fellowship and sympathy among those who participated in the war; to acquire and preserve the records of their individual service; to advance the best interest of the soldiers and sailors of the United States; to promote allegiance to the Union and to maintain the national honor."

"There are at present commanderies in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, California, Indiana, Missouri, District of Columbia, Michigan, Utah and Iowa, aggregating about 1,200 members. Membership in the Order requires a record of honorable service during the war against Spain, as a commissioned officer, Regular or Volunteer, in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps or revenue cutters in the naval service, or in the Philippine insurrection prior to April 1, 1901."

Colonel Hardin entertained all members of the Order and those eligible to membership at his temporary home, the quarters of Colonel Frederick, on Saturday evening, March 17.

#### BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW.

An interesting program of forty-five events is announced for the twentieth annual Brooklyn, N.Y., horse show, to be held at the Riding and Driving Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Prospect Park Plaza, on the nights of April 18 and 19, and the afternoon and evening of April 20.

Army and National Guard officers will be specially interested in the show, as there are several special military events. Among the officers to be present on "military night" are Major Gens. Frederick D. Grant and Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and staffs.

The military events are the following:

No. 35, Officers' chargers and military mounts.—Stallions, mares or geldings, 15 to 16 hands 2 inches high, undocked. To be ridden by members of any branch of the Army or Militia in full dress uniform, without side arms; style of saddle optional. The horses to be practically sound; to be shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop; turn on the forehand; change lead at canter; passage; back readily; stand while being mounted; and take a brushed fence three feet high. Horses, to be eligible in this class, should be owned and used in the Army or Militia. First prize, cup; second, cup; third and fourth, ribbons.

No. 36, Model military mount.—Model military mount not over 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown in hand by enlisted man in uniform, and to be judged for its adaptability for use in any arm of the Service. First prize, cup; second, cup; third and fourth, ribbons.

No. 36a, Military jumping class.—Military mounts to be ridden by any member of the Army or Militia in dress uniform without side arms. The horse to be owned and ridden by a member of the United States Army or National Guard, and must have been in service for at least three months prior to this show, and to be shown over jumps at three feet six inches and four feet. The first, brush jump at four feet, the second, a pen with both jumps at three feet six inches. Performance over jumps only to count. First prize, cup; second, cup; third and fourth, ribbons.

The entries close Saturday, April 6, with Hamilton H. Salmon, secretary.

#### BASKETBALL AT PRESIDIO Y.M.C.A.

On the night of March 14 the Army and Navy Basketball League, conducted under the auspices of the Presidio branch of the Army Y.M.C.A., was brought to a fitting close by the presentation of two handsome cups to the winners by Col. J. P. Wisser, commanding officer of the Presidio and a member of the advisory committee of the Army Y.M.C.A. He spoke of the value of clean sports in the lives of enlisted men and commended the Association for its valuable work in fostering such sports. He showed that if excess energy was spent in athletics it would be directed from harmful channels. Twenty-one teams with 210 men entered the basketball tournament and ten teams competed in the series of 101 games which lasted over a period of six weeks. Over three thousand spectators watched the games and a San Francisco paper referred to the tournament as the largest played in California this season. Fort McDowell, winners of the first cup, went through the series without a single defeat and Company E (Field) Signal Corps, winners of the second trophy, were defeated by the winners of the first cup only. The standing of the teams finishing the League is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Stand.
Fort McDowell	12	12	1.000
Co. E, Signal Corps	15	14	.933
Goats (Naval Training Station)	11	7	.636
Tigers (Fort Barry)	14	8	.571
St. Louis (N.T.S.)	13	7	.538
All Stars (National Guard)	11	5	.454
Co. F, 30th Inf.	14	6	.428
Revers (Fort Barry)	12	4	.333
Cubs (Fort Baker)	11	3	.272
Co. E, 30th Inf.	14	3	.214

#### SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga., March 24, 1912.

During the week the attention of the Aviation School was taken up principally with the tests of the new dual control Curtiss aeroplane, designed especially as a military weight carrying machine. Aviator Charles F. Walsh, of the Curtiss Company, did the flying and represented the manufacturer. All tests prescribed by the specifications have been completed except the ascending with 450 pounds at the rate of 200 feet per minute. The contractor desires to try this again at College Park, where the conditions are believed to be more favorable than at Augusta, especially as to safe landing places for a long straight course.

During the trials Mr. Walsh made a total of seventeen flights, and in addition to these the officers made eighteen flights during the three flying days. These had a total duration of three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Lieutenant Colonel Winder, of the Ohio National Guard, began receiving lessons in flying the Wright aeroplane. Lieutenant Kirtland is his instructor.

In addition to flying by the Army, there were several flights by Aviator Paul Peck in his Columbia biplane and by Mr. Joseph Richter in the Rex Smith aeroplane.

#### AN ENLISTED MAN'S OPINION.

"A Retired Enlisted Man," in a letter to the New York Sun, says: "I should like to know how we are to get enough recruits to fill the regiments if the old soldiers are not re-enlisted. At present, with permanent service, liberal pay, excellent food and medical attendance, clothing, schools, books, magazines, daily and weekly papers, gymnasiums for athletic exercises with all equipments, baseballs and bats and footballs and plenty of time to use them, a retired pay after thirty years' service, and, above all, the most competent and most humane officers in the world, who spare no pains in making the enlisted men's life both enjoyable and instructive, we are unable to obtain enough recruits of the right sort to keep the Army up to the numerical strength authorized by law."

"A Regular Army of 100,000 men, with a reserve of the same number, together with the Militia, would place the U.S. Army ahead of any other army in the world, not numerically, but in effectiveness, especially if used only for defense. The enlistment should not be for a longer period than three years, at least for the first term, and the reserve should be recruited from men honorably

discharged from the Regular Army, the Militia and from graduates of military colleges, and its sole object should be to augment the Regular Army in case of war. It would be a fatal mistake to build a reserve on the destruction of the Regular troops, which, after all, are our only reliable body of organized men in case of trouble.

"Numerous desertions give the Army a bad name, although nearly all the deserters are young soldiers who should never have been enlisted. A man of low morals or low breeding is ostracized, and in seven cases out of ten compelled to desert.

"There are two cur'oms of long standing, now obsolete in Europe, which are still continued in our Army, and which in my opinion keep many desirable young men from enlisting. One is that of placing sentinels with rifles as guards over men confined for trifling breaches of discipline. Men convicted of serious crimes should not be kept at military posts, but sent to a military prison. The other reprehensible practice is the posting of deserters' descriptive cards and circulars offering \$60 reward for their apprehension in the post-offices of the district from which the deserters hailed. These posters are read by parents and children, who form the erroneous opinion that a soldier has about the same status as a convict or a runaway slave. I have great doubts if many deserters are worth the \$60."

#### POLO IN THE 11TH CAVALRY.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 20, 1912.

The 11th Cavalry polo team has lately returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from Camden, S.C., where they lost the southern championship by an exceedingly small margin. This team was composed of Captains Langhorne, Vidmer and Lieutenants Harris, Chandler and Kimball (captain).

Sending this team on the part of the 11th was an experiment, but an experiment which has given the regiment a standard by which to judge its polo, and it will not be a surprise to see this team win this tournament next year, if the regiment is so fortunate as to remain till then at that Cavalry post, par excellence, Fort Oglethorpe.

The regiment entered its team in the tournament for the southern championship in fear and trepidation. It was thought by many to be a foolish venture, and that it would rather tend to discourage the polo players on account of the great handicap they suffered through inferior ponies (averaging from \$60 to \$80) and the lack of practice due to a very wet winter, which had almost prohibited using the post field. However, the well known, keen sporting spirit of the regiment made itself felt, and with a hearty wish for good luck the team went to do its best.

Camden and Aiken are rivals for being known as the polo center of the South. The climate is all that can be desired, but Camden's situation is a shade better than that of Aiken.

The first game played by the 11th was against the Camden second team. In this the 11th won handily by a score of 4½ to 3½ goals, and the team had the experience of playing against an opponent mounted on first class ponies, and knew what they had to face in the future. But for the good mallet work of the 11th the score would have told quite a different tale.

The second game was with the Camden first, and when the final score stood at 6½ to 6½ in favor of Camden, and that difference a safety only, the team felt that at last it had found its polo legs. The game was very fast. The ponies of the Camden Firsts were far superior to those used by the Camden seconds.

The third game was played three days later. Aiken won by the small margin of 7½ to 6. That the 11th should hold this team to such a small difference in the score means more than at first appears. The Aiken men were mounted on far superior ponies to any yet seen at the tournament, and the team work of the victorious team was especially good.

The final game was against a combination of Camden players composed of two of the first and two of the second, all of these players having played in some of the previous games. This game was won easily by the 11th, with a score of 13 to 2½.

Too much cannot be said of the royal hospitality of the hosts of Camden. A good, hearty, sportsmanlike spirit pervaded every game, and in fact the whole atmosphere of Camden was full of the same spirit. The 11th were good losers, and from what the writer gathered in conversation with them, he feels assured that the experiment was well worth the trial, that polo has received a great impetus in the regiment, and he certainly lauds the spirit of this fine body of big-hearted, generous, sporting officers who backed its team in this tournament.

A little change in the luck, a shade better ponies, would have made the 11th Cavalry the southern polo champions of 1912, and added another very handsome cup to its already well-filled cabinet of regimental trophies.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The British submarine A-3, which sank off the Isle of Wight on Feb. 2 with fourteen officers and men after a collision with the gunboat Hazara, was raised on March 11 and towed to Portsmouth. A public military funeral for the victims was held. It was ascertained that in the submarine's collision with the depot ship Hazard on Feb. 2 the submarine was pierced in the upper part, where a hole from six to eight feet in length and a foot in width was found.

The Austro-Hungarian naval estimates for 1912 total about \$15,000,000 for ordinary expenses and an additional \$14,000,000, mainly for shipbuilding. For the three vessels of the Radetzky class \$4,000,000 is assigned and \$10,000,000 is asked for new shipbuilding. In the next six years, under the program, four Dreadnoughts, three scouts, six destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats and six submarines are to be turned out, at an estimated expense of a little over \$65,000,000. The Dreadnoughts and one of the scouts are in process of building. The scouts will have engines of 25,000 horsepower and a designed speed of 27 knots. They will mount nine 4.7-inch guns and two smaller. The six destroyers are to be 800-ton vessels, with engines of 17,000 horsepower, and estimated speed of 32.5 knots. The twelve seagoing torpedo-boats are to travel at 28 knots.

Dr. Kerim Sebati, of the Turkish Red Crescent Service, alleged that the injuries inflicted by the Italian rifle in Tripoli were usually slight and that wounded men rapidly recovered. The same Turkish officer stated that sixty-five per cent. of the casualties were caused by gun fire, whereas in most modern wars gun fire

casualties amounted to only five to sixteen per cent. These statements led the *Giornale d'Italia* to assume that the rifle was too humanitarian in its effects, and to suggest that the rifle of the 1870-87 model should be issued to the troops at the seat of war. The allegations and the proposal brought into the field Major Gen. Pietro Garelli, formerly director of the arms factory at Turin and a member of the committee on whose advice the 1910 rifle was adopted. In a letter to the *Gazzetta del Popolo* the General pointed out that the large proportion of casualties from artillery fire—due to the special features of the campaign, and not to be taken as indicating the probabilities of future wars—vitiated any conclusions with regard to the rifle. He says that the selecting committee tested the rifle at ranges of 1,200, 600, 300 and 100 metres, and found it perfectly efficacious against living horses. He therefore disputes the evidence of the Ottoman doctor, and says that no one questions the power of the Turkish Mauser because Italian soldiers have done heroic deeds—some of which he mentions—after being wounded by it. In a comment upon his letter the *Popolo Romano* says that it should reassure public opinion as to the effective value of the Italian arm.—*Army and Navy Gazette, London.*

The State of Victoria, Australia, is taking up practically the question of training its school teachers as cadet instructors. From the Australian we take the following note: "The camp for Victorian State school teachers, who will undergo three weeks' training under the physical culture scheme for young cadets, is now in full swing at Geelong. A town of seventy green military tents in the grounds of the Swanston street State school accommodates 150 teachers from all parts of Victoria."

The Tegetthoff, Austria's second Dreadnought, which was laid down in April, 1910, was launched at Trieste, Austria, March 21. The Tegetthoff has a displacement of 20,300 tons. She is fitted with turbine engines which develop 25,000 horsepower. She is 525 feet long. Her main armor belt is 15 feet wide and 11 inches thick, tapering to five inches at the ends. Her armament consists of twelve 12-inch guns mounted in four superimposed turrets and twenty-four 4-inch quick firers, with four torpedo tubes.

The Queen Mary, Great Britain's twenty-fifth Dreadnought, was launched at Jarrow, March 20, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The new battle cruiser is of the same type as the cruiser Lion, which was launched in August, 1910, but she has greater displacement and horsepower, which are given as 27,000 tons and 75,000 indicated horsepower, respectively. The Queen Mary is the largest warship yet built in Great Britain. Her total cost will amount to \$10,305,320. The cruiser Lion, which has hitherto been regarded as the largest, fastest, and most powerful cruiser in the world, has a displacement of 26,356 tons and an indicated horsepower of 70,000. Her contract speed was given as twenty-eight knots, but she made over thirty-one at her trials.

The British battleship Ajax was launched at Greenock March 21. She is a sister ship of the King George V., and is the twenty-sixth Dreadnought in the British navy. The Ajax is said to have a displacement of 23,000 tons. Her length is 555 feet, beam 89 feet and draft 27½ feet. Her armament will consist of ten 13.5-inch guns and twenty-four 4-inch quick firers. Her engines are to be of about 31,000 horsepower, and she is expected to attain a speed of 21 knots.

#### EX-PRESIDENT ALFARO OF ECUADOR.

Watertown, Mass., March 23, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Some weeks ago the daily papers reported the death by lynching of five generals in Ecuador. Among them were Gen. Eloy Alfaro and his brother, Flavio Alfaro. Gen. Eloy Alfaro was the railroad building President of Ecuador, who brought hundreds of Americans into his country and won the respect and admiration of all.

The chief engineer of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad was a West Pointer, who had resigned when a major in the U.S. Army, and a retired colonel of our Army was there as consulting engineer. Ten more of the force were ex-West Point cadets, and a number of others had been in some way connected with the American military service.

To these admirers of General Alfaro and in justice to his two sons, both of whom have been cadets at West Point, with many friends in the Service and who may feel very keenly the stigma implied by the word "lynching," it may be said that if a crime like that were committed under similar conditions in this country it would probably be reported as a murder of military prisoners.

I am enclosing a statement written by Mr. R. A. Linton (West Point, 1902), a mining engineer whose profession has kept him in Ecuador and Colombia for a number of years.

B. O. MAHAFFEY.

In the letter referred to by Captain Mahaffey Mr. Linton says:

The life of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, one of the five generals recently lynched in Ecuador, was more like a romance of ancient times than it was of nineteenth century realities. He had had only a most rudimentary common school education, that could have done little more than teach him to read, but all his life he was a constant student of history. He became an ardent admirer of Frederick the Great, possessed an intimate knowledge of French history and that of the United States, and always considered the United States the ideal nation of the world. His two sons both attended West Point. General Alfaro looked upon West Point as the best college in the world, and it was a real pleasure to hear this fine old man, who could not speak a word of English, talk about our national institution with a reverence and respect equal to that any graduate might have. He was invariably friendly to foreigners, and, while at all times encouraging national undertakings, never hesitated to extend a helping hand to all foreigners and foreign enterprises in his country.

Three months ago I saw him in Panama, and although exiled from his country he was delightfully happy, almost boyishly so, enjoying the best of health, telling amusing little anecdotes, surrounded by his family, light-hearted and in the best of spirits. It was all such a contrast to the man I had known as President of Ecuador, in the midst of incessant turmoil, always sad and preoccupied with the cares of an office the burden of which was almost more than he could bear; surrounded on every side by treachery, plots and intrigues, in constant danger of assassination, imposed upon and victimized by many men he trusted as friends, afraid and suspicious of many who were really friends and who might have rendered him valuable assistance; slandered and vilified at every turn, accused of every conceivable crime, compelled to trust many whom he knew he could not trust,

lifelong friendships destroyed by lying and intriguing tale bearers; an old man who knew only too well the weakness of human nature, but who had confidence in humanity nevertheless, and was striving all his life to better the conditions in his country and to better his countrymen, for they were his people and he loved them as a father loves his children.

He served two terms of five years each as President of Ecuador, leaving the office a poor man at the expiration of each term, a man of almost perfect moral habits, absolutely honest, and whose love for his family was only second to that for his country.

I will not go into a description of the intricacies of Ecuadorian politics. It will be sufficient to state that, similar to other Latin-American countries, there are the two parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals. The Conservatives believe in the union of Church and State, whereas the Liberals believe in the complete separation of Church and State. Ecuador's greatest statesman of past times, after Sucre, was Garcia Moreno, a Conservative, who was assassinated in the same city of Quito, and her greatest men of modern times General Alfaro and General Plaza, both belonging to the Liberal party.

General Alfaro, like Diaz of Mexico, was a thirty-second degree Mason, and her first Liberal President. He effected the separation of Church and State during his first administration and was one of the principal leaders of the Liberal cause in Latin-America, having many friends and supporters not only in Ecuador, but in all South America.

At the expiration of his first term he was succeeded by General Plaza, who was President five years, during which time he gave Ecuador an excellent business administration and effected a great many internal improvements.

It is much to be regretted that General Alfaro became involved in the recent troubles that culminated in his tragic death. The revolution was precipitated by the sudden death of President Emilio Estrada, being started by some of General Alfaro's friends, and was without cause or reason, having no support by the people, who were almost unanimous in their demand for the return to office of former President Plaza. After the revolution had started General Alfaro left Panama, returning to Ecuador ostensibly to act as a mediator of the differences that had arisen, but events transpired so rapidly, and having been so long accustomed to rule, deceived by former conquests and popularity and mistaken advice, he was forced into a false position.

#### WANTED FOR THE ARMY: A WARRANT GRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is delaying the creating of the warrant grade? When President Taft was Secretary of War, in 1907, I believe, he recommended the warrant grade, which recommendation was incorporated in his annual report; therefore it would meet with his approval as Commander-in-Chief. The amount of clerical work saved by the creating of the warrant grade would be a blessing to all staff officers and enlisted men in the various staff departments. Commissary officers are relieved and another officer appointed in his place, in some posts five or six times in one year. Think of the clerical work this changing of officers makes, not taking into consideration the time these officers are taken away from drills, etc., causing the commissary sergeant to work nights to keep his books straight during the time his supplies, etc., are being transferred from one officer to another. "Warrant grade" would eliminate all this tiresome and nerve straining work.

Then we have at present (and may have more) an Artillery post which is garrisoned with a caretaking detachment, commanded in some cases by one officer, who is relieved every three or six months. All property pertaining to the Quartermaster's, Ordnance, Artillery, Engineer and Signal Corps must be checked piece by piece by these officers. "Warrant grade" would eliminate all this unnecessary, tiresome work. The warrant officers would be stationed, as at present, at one post for about six years. Therefore, checking of property would be every six years, instead of every three or six months. The small increase of pay to the men of the warrant grade would be very little, comparing the increase in the efficiency of the various staff departments by creating the warrant grade. The Navy has the warrant grade (and they should have it), and the Army should also have it. Give the warrant grade to the non-commissioned staff officers and see the excellent result it will have in the Army.

Let us pray:

"Our fathers who are in Congress,  
Give us the warrant grade."

J. TRIM.

#### SERVICE WITH TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It appears from the last edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that it is proposed to amend the proviso of the Army bill prohibiting pay to officers who have not served at least two of the preceding six years on duty with the regiment to which they may have been assigned by the War Department. The proposed amendment excepts from the provisions of the act those officers serving on duty with the Alaska Road Commission, the Insular Bureau, the Philippine Constabulary, the Ordnance Department and officers detailed on staff duty under certain acts of Congress. None of these officers can be said to be on duty with troops. But apparently no provision is to be made for another class of officers who are doing duty with troops, but detached from any regiment.

At the five recruit depots of the Army there are about eighty or ninety line officers who are strictly on duty with troops. They are serving at regular posts; all of their duty is duty with troops, and duty of a most exacting nature. The drills they attend and the administrative work they have to perform are more exacting than would be required were these officers on duty at a regimental post. The officers at these recruit depots are there because they were ordered there. None of them sought the detail; almost to a man they would prefer to be on duty with a regiment. The usual tour for these line officers is three years. It does seem a little tough to be credited with a fancy detail while attending daily to the grind of recruit drills and the enormous amount of paper work consequent upon the ever changing personnel of recruit companies. For instance, the muster roll of a recruit company sometimes contains more than eight hundred names. If there is any one class of officers who should be excepted from the provisions of the act it is officers on duty at recruit depots. This matter ought to receive consideration before it is too late.

SQUARE DEAL.

## PROVISIONAL INFANTRY REGIMENT TESTS.

A thorough test of the new Infantry equipment, battle tactics of the Drill Regulations, and outfits for companies and units will be made by a provisional regiment to be organized from the 4th, 27th and 28th Infantry. It will consist of twelve companies, each of 150 men; one machine-gun company of sixty-six men; band, 28 men; headquarters detachment, thirty-eight men; and mounted scouts, fifteen men.

The large battalions will be organized at the post of the regiments from which they are drawn on May 1 and thoroughly drilled. All of the new Infantry equipment will be issued to these battalions, and after the preliminary instructions at the post they will be assembled at a central point and march to Sparta. This march will not be a hard one for the troops, but will be made with a view to studying the new equipment. Several experimental outfits will be tried out during the march. Another test of automobile trucks will be made during the march. Considerable attention will be given to some new cooking utensils, which are thought to be an improvement over the field oven now in use. Commissary General Sharpe is developing the scheme for this new cooking outfit.

The instrumentation of the band will also be taken under consideration, with a view to securing more volume of music and better balanced bands for the Army. A great deal of attention will be devoted to the equipment of mounted men for the Infantry. Experiments will be made as to whether a mounted staff for the Infantry is desirable. Some entirely new suggestions for a field train with forge tools for blacksmithing and equipment for veterinary service will be tested.

The regiment will carry half a million ball cartridges, which will be used upon arriving at Sparta in trying out the firing under the new Infantry Drill Regulations. A number of new problems in the subject of fire direction and control will be worked out at Sparta. It is proposed to determine whether there is any necessity for amendments to the Infantry Drill Regulations, so that they can be made before next fall. The tests of the equipment will be more to determine whether there are any flaws in their manufacture rather than with a view to making any changes. Numerous new miscellaneous articles of equipment for companies, bands, other units and mounted officers will be tested on the march.

The regiment will be accompanied by a board of observers. Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, of the General Staff, will represent the War Department on the march.

The figures appearing on page 946 of this issue on the comparative cost of infantry and cavalry appear in the U.S. Cavalry Journal for March, accompanied with data as to the cost of other departments of the Service. With these statistics are published also the opinions of a number of daily newspapers relative to the unwise of reducing the Regular Cavalry. In connection with these instructive figures the Cavalry Journal published the comment of a correspondent who discusses an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 27, 1912, signed "National Defense," the main purpose of our contributor having been to advocate that the Federal Government should assist in organizing more Militia Cavalry. The critic of this view says that "spending our money on Militia Cavalry is worse than useless. The Regular Infantry claims that the Militia Infantry falls far short of the requirements as regards training for war. If this is so, the deficiency can be multiplied by ten when it comes to considering the Militia Cavalry. In these days of short and decisive wars, the war will be over and defeat be ours before we can even make a start at training the volunteer Cavalry. The only real effective cavalry that we will have for such a war will be that of the Regular Service." Very pertinent to all this are the opinions of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs set forth in his last annual report, which contained the text of a proposed amendment to the existing law extending Federal aid to State Cavalry. After reviewing the unfavorable condition of the National Guard Cavalry, General Evans said: "The Militia Cavalry needs financial aid to enable it to have proper mounted instruction throughout the year, so that its organizations can report for active field duty well instructed to include the school of the trooper and the platoon. To effect this higher training Militia Cavalry organizations should be ordered, dismounted, to large Cavalry posts of the Regular Army and there be properly mounted and trained by selected officers. The Regular Cavalry may be heard in protest against this plan but the Regular Army within the continental limits of the United States is nothing more or less than a military school." Under the existing law Federal appropriations are not available for pay for horses, forage, etc., except during the short encampments. The proposed amendment provides that where the State desires to utilize part of their Federal appropriations for permanently and continuously providing horses, forage, etc., it will be legal for the Secretary of War to grant their request. The interest taken by the Regular Cavalry in the proposals to reduce its strength is shown by the apology offered by the Cavalry Journal for any shortcomings in its pages, as it confesses that little has been done in its office but prepare literature on that subject, "as our Cavalry officers are much agitated about this proposition and all are striving in every legitimate way possible to head off this attempted legislation."

The stand taken by Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, against strenuous athletics as unfitting men for naval careers has stirred up the athletic world as no other official pronouncement on athletics has aroused it for years, if ever before. The point has been appreciated at once by medical directors of athletics that if the Surgeon General shall succeed in eliminating competitive athletics such as rowing and football contests from the Naval Academy he will deal a great blow at the permanency of such competitions as modes of physical development at civilian institutions of learning, and that other colleges and universities may be led to follow in the footsteps of the Annapolis Academy. Consequently great efforts have been made to nullify the conclusions of Dr. Stokes and to minimize the effect of his warning. The Medical Times recently opened its columns to a "symposium" of opinions from directors of athletics in various institutions of learning. Among these directors were Dr. John Bowler, Dartmouth; George L. Meylan, Columbia University; Dr. Raymond G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; James Naismith, University of Kansas; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. N. P. Stauffer, Philadelphia, and Dr. U. L. Savage, Pittsburgh. Dr. McKenzie has long been associated with the National

Collegiate Athletic Association. Dr. Stauffer, after suggesting that perhaps the naval system is wrong, and not athletics, says, in part: "All my medical and athletic experiences are against the findings of the Surgeon General, and I would prefer to take my chances with the athletes. I believe the fault of our average American life is not too much exercise, but too little." Dr. McKenzie wrote: "The question of athletics cannot be confined to the compilation of the statistics of injury. The football is the only field we have in the absence of actual fighting for that training in presence of mind, audacity, courage, endurance of pain and fatigue, pluck and 'sand' that must characterize the youth of a nation which must play a leading part in the work of the world."

Whatever may be said about the tactfulness of the utterance, there is little doubt that the recent speech of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, regarding the effect of German naval construction upon the British naval building program, has cleared the air. Mr. Churchill said that the two-Power standard is not necessary at present, although it would possibly become so. "The two-Power standard has been extended by some of its supporters to include the United States," said Mr. Churchill in introducing the naval estimates in the House of Commons on March 18, "and by this means it has lost both good sense and reality." The First Lord laid down a sixty per cent. superiority in battleships and battle cruisers of the Dreadnought type as compared with the German navy as a convenient basis for the next four years or five years. He said it would be necessary for Great Britain to construct four and three Dreadnoughts every year alternately for the next six years. "If we are now, as it seems, to be confronted with the addition of two new German ships in these six years," he said, "we propose to meet the addition upon the higher ratio of superiority by laying down four additional ships in the same period." The program as provided in the estimates called for four large armored ships, eight light armored cruisers, twenty destroyers and a number of submarines. As to the light armored cruisers the Admiralty had decided to return to a smaller type of vessel as being more useful than the recently built vessels of the Chatham class of 5,400 tons. "These light armored cruisers will be the smallest, cheapest and fastest vessels protected with vertical armor ever projected for the British navy. They will be strong enough and fast enough to overhaul and cut down any destroyer."

The St. Louis Star says: "The Adjutant General of Texas says that 25,000 Texans could be ready for Mexican service on short notice. That is the usual mistake of the man who thinks that it takes only a uniform and a gun to make a soldier. Undoubtedly Texas could get that many volunteers on short notice, but with equal lack of doubt they could not be organized and equipped and drilled in three months. If the United States invades Mexico there will be sent the Regular Army, supplemented by the already organized National Guard of the States, and Texas will not be called upon for volunteer regiments which she could not possibly get ready in time to be of emergency service." It seems doubtful to us that the Texas Adjutant General ever made such a statement, for he must know that in the entire United States not fifty per cent. of the National Guard could be relied on to-day for active field service, and some well-informed State officers go so far as to say that about twenty per cent. represents the number that could be immediately called into the field. Much of the hundred thousand odd membership of the National Guard represents a paper strength, and it is quite likely that the organized Militia of the Lone Star State is no better organized than such States as New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where the State military establishments have had a comparatively effective development, but where nevertheless the rate of field efficiency is far from being what it should be. The Star, however, is right in calling attention to the difference between wearing a uniform and carrying a gun and soldierly efficiency. There is too much of a tendency to twist the advice of Polonius to his son to make it mean, "The uniform oft proclaims the soldier."

Proposing to use the rails now laid in the Canal Zone for the building of a new railway in Alaska which would cut that territory in two, Secretary of the Interior Fisher has, it is reported, turned over to Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., retired, an inventory of all the material available on the Isthmus, and the former Chief of Engineers is at work on the plan of building the proposed road, which would run to the Matanuska coal fields. Secretary Fisher holds to the belief that the force of engineers and the purchased equipment at Panama are precisely what is required for the work in Alaska. General Marshall and Colonel Goethals have discussed the value of this material, but have not arrived at a final estimate. Colonel Goethals is said to be of the opinion that after the hard usage to which it has been subjected in the canal work much of this material would be of little value in Alaska. The construction equipment is, however, in good condition, and would represent several millions that would have to be invested in new equipment for the Alaska project. In Panama can be obtained more than 375 miles of rails and ties, together with forty locomotives and 800 cars, most of them flat cars, which could be converted into coal cars at small expense. Some cost would be entailed by changing from the five-foot gauge in Panama to the gauge suitable for hauling coal. Seward would be the deep-water terminal because it has one of the finest harbors in Alaska, where the entire Navy could assemble in safe anchorage.

As only four candidates took the examination Jan. 12 for commissions in the Corps of Engineers there will be twenty-five vacancies in the corps when the next class from West Point graduates. There were ten vacancies this year to which civilians were eligible, but if all who took the examination passed there will be six vacancies unfilled. Under the recent act for the increase of the Corps of Engineers twelve more vacancies were created on Feb. 22, but these are not to be filled until the graduation at West Point for 1912. In addition to this, there are three other vacancies owing to casualties and promotions. Last year the War Department allotted only five West Point graduates to the Corps of Engineers, which was its proportion under the new arrangement for the distribution of West Pointers. Fourteen graduates were recommended by the academic board, but only five were selected. It is not probable that anything like a sufficient number of Academy graduates will be assigned to the Engineers to fill the

vacancies in that corps. At the present progress of filling vacancies it is apt to be a number of years before the official personnel of the corps is up to its authorized strength. To overcome this state of affairs Senator du Pont proposes an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors bill of last year, as noted elsewhere under "Congress."

The Owego (N.Y.) Gazette of March 21 calls attention to the fact that the U.S.S. Maine, just consigned to its tomb in the depths of the sea, was built under Gen. B. F. Tracy, a former Owego man, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, and christened by his granddaughter, Miss Alice Wilmerding, the daughter of a former Owego woman, now the wife of the distinguished lawyer, Frederick Coudert, of New York city. Brig. Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, another Owego man, a year after the blowing up of the ship, with Mrs. Catlin visited Cuba and participated in the ceremony of decorating the graves of the men who had been buried in the Havana cemetery. After the destruction of the Maine, at a monster mass meeting at the Montauk Theater in Brooklyn to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of the 266 men who went down to death with their ship, General Catlin was invited to deliver an oration on the occasion, which appears in this number of the Gazette.

Late Army orders announce that Col. John C. F. Tillson, Inf., now attached to the 8th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment. Major Stephen M. Hackney, 6th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Capt. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., detailed in the Quartermaster's Department, April 3, 1912, will report to the commanding general, Eastern Division, for assignment to temporary duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that division. Major James H. Frier, LG., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., about May 5, 1912, to Manila, P.I., for duty as assistant to the inspector general of that division.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has under consideration a provision to be placed in the Naval Appropriation bill providing for an admiral and vice admiral for the Atlantic Fleet, and the same officers for the Pacific Fleet. These officers to hold rank only while on duty with the fleets and to retire as rear admirals. When relieved of duty with the fleet they are to take their regular place in the list of rear admirals. The proposed amendment will provide for a slight increase in pay while serving in the rank of admiral and vice admiral.

With reference to the bill to waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps, U.S.N., for one year in case of Paymaster's Clerk Noble R. Wade, the Secretary of the Navy says: "The Department does not favor legislation of this character for the benefit of particular individuals save for exceptionally meritorious reasons or where to do otherwise would result in peculiar hardship or injustice, none of which reasons seem to be present in this case. It is therefore recommended that this measure do not receive favorable consideration."

The retirement of Col. W. L. Pitcher on March 29, 1912, causes the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton to colonel; Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., to additional colonel; Major B. W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; Major F. M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; Capts. Charles G. French, 25th Inf., and Lutz Wahl, Inf., to majors; 1st Lieuts. F. C. Burnett, 1st Inf., and O. H. Ball, 5th Inf., to captains; 2d Lieuts. E. Santschi, Jr., 15th Inf., and W. A. Ganoe, 17th Inf., to first lieutenants.

The War Department will shortly send to Congress a recommendation for an expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the construction of permanent barracks on the Panama Canal. Col. William C. Gorgas, in charge of sanitation of the Canal Zone, has protested against any further expenditure for temporary quarters for troops. He declares that such a policy is unwise, and dangerous to the health of the troops.

On the representations of certain recruiting bodies that they could undoubtedly largely increase the inflow of applicants for the Territorial Forces if they could offer money reward to the bringer of a recruit, the British Army Council, while not unanimous on the subject, have agreed to let the experiment be made for a year, and will sanction the payment of one shilling six pence (about thirty-five cents) for each recruit.

By the retirement of Col. Colville P. Terrell, 8th U.S. Inf., on his own application, March 27, 1912, the following promotions are expected to result: Lieut. Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., to colonel; Major W. H. Johnston, Inf., to lieutenant colonel; Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., to major; 1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 8th Inf., to captain, and 2d Lieut. H. Sharp, 18th Inf., to first lieutenant.

The State Department confirmed on Friday the report that 1,000 Krag-Jorgensens, old model, together with 1,000,000 rounds of smokeless cartridges, have been shipped from New York to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City, via Vera Cruz. The arms are to be distributed to responsible American citizens in Mexico City by the Embassy.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Team, which was coached by Corp. Harlan Major, U.S.M.C., captured the intercollegiate rifle championship. The Massachusetts team won eleven straight matches, and is generally regarded as one of the best college teams that has ever contested for the championship.

Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, announced on March 29 that unless Congress appropriates \$4,000 for the international rifle matches by April 3 this country will not send teams to either of the events.

The Military Engineers' Association of Canada has been formed at Ottawa, with Captain Benoit as secretary-treasurer.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William L. Pitcher, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired on his own application on March 29, 1912, was born in Texas Dec. 29, 1852, and is a son of the late Gen. T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A., and a brother of Lieut. Col. John Pitcher, U.S.A., retired. Colonel Pitcher entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Dec. 18, 1871, having previously served nearly two years as a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy. He was transferred to the 8th Infantry in June, 1882, and remained with that organization until Oct. 20, 1899, when he was promoted major, 4th Infantry. He was transferred back to the 8th Infantry the following day, was promoted lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, May 25, 1903, and colonel, 27th Infantry, June 15, 1906. Colonel Pitcher, among other duties, served in the Cuban campaign in the Spanish-American War and in the insurrection in the Philippines. He has been on leave at Edgewater, Md., pending his retirement.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. McNabb, 6th U.S. Field Art., who on March 30, 1912, will be retired for disability incident to the Service, was appointed to the U.S.M.A. from New York in 1905, graduating four years later, and being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 6th Field Artillery. He was born in New York June 17, 1883.

Lieut. (J.G.) Wilson E. Madden, U.S.N., who was retired from March 20, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Texas, and entered the Service Sept. 2, 1902. He has been on sick leave for some months at Star Ranch, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Major John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., was on March 28, 1912, nominated by Governor Dix to be major general, commanding the National Guard, upon the retirement of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe on May 1, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate the same day. Although General O'Ryan has had a limited experience in the military service, and succeeds so competent a soldier as General Roe, he is known as an efficient and progressive young officer, who believes thoroughly in Army methods for state troops and in the most practical training possible. He originally joined the New York National Guard as a private in Company G, 7th Regiment, March 12, 1897, and was transferred to the 2d Battery on Nov. 22, 1900. He was commissioned second lieutenant the following December, and first lieutenant in April, 1904. He became captain of the 1st Battery, succeeding Capt. Louis Wendel, May 10, 1907, and it was here that he was able to demonstrate that he was alive to progress. He instituted a valuable system of subcaliber practice for the field pieces in the armory and secured a number of capable enlisted men from the Regular Army to help in the instruction. His organization, without doubt, is one of the most efficient in the United States. He arranged for practical outdoor instruction on the battery farm in both winter and summer at the battery's expense, and worked out a number of instructive field problems, which were attended by officers of the Army and others. He is a believer in improving the system of rifle practice, and is a strong advocate in instruction in combat firing. General O'Ryan inaugurated and carried out the first demonstration of combat firing seen in New York last November at Peekskill, where a troop of dismounted Cavalry with service ammunition advanced against and assaulted a hostile position occupied by silhouette disappearing targets, resulting in much practical instruction for the troops involved, and was the beginning of a movement for more practical small-arms training. This test was made under the direction of a board composed of Major O'Ryan and Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th Cav., U.S.A. He also planned and conducted winter field maneuvers in February of this year, in which two batteries of Field Artillery and two companies of Infantry participated. This maneuver was carried out with service ammunition in zero weather, and was highly successful. A few months ago the old 1st Battery was divided into a battalion of three batteries, and Captain O'Ryan was appointed major. Under his direction some remarkable recruiting work has been accomplished, and his battalion now numbers close on 300 officers and men. He has been very careful in selecting officers, ability being the first requisite. He is the author of "Organization, Maintenance and Training of Field Batteries," which has been commended by the Assistant Secretary of War, General Oliver, which was published in the Journal of Military Service Institute, United States Army, and is used as a reference work at the post graduate school at Fort Leavenworth. He is a member of the Board of Field Artillery Association of the United States, the other members of which are Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. McComb, U.S.A.; Major William J. Snow, 6th Field Artillery, U.S.A.; Capt. Fox Connor and Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Field Artillery, both of the Regular Army. General O'Ryan, as we remarked above, is alive to progress, and his aim will be to add to the efficiency of the State force wherever possible, the Army standard always being kept in view. Among those who recommended Major O'Ryan was Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who in a letter to the Governor said: "I believe that Major O'Ryan's appointment will be for the good of the Guard. He is an extremely capable and energetic officer, a man of decidedly military type, and I believe that he is intensely devoted to the betterment of the Guard. His work as a National Guard officer has been held in the highest esteem by officers of the Regular Service who have come in contact with him and are familiar with his work."

Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., one of the most highly esteemed officers of the Army, will retire for age on April 11, 1912. He was born at Mount Morris, N.Y., April 11, 1848, son of Bvt. Col. Alex. H. Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Ann Eliza Van Rensselaer. He married Lavinia, daughter of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Hannibal Day, U.S.A. He is A.B., A.M., M.D., Union University, New York; M.D., Columbia University, New York. Matriculant University of Vienna, LL.D. Colonel Hoff was appointed first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Nov. 10, 1874; was promoted captain 1879, major surgeon 1891, lieutenant colonel, department surgeon general, 1901; colonel, assistant surgeon general, 1905. He organized the first detachment of the Hospital Corps in the U.S. Army at Fort Reno, I.T., 1887, and the first company of instruction, Hospital Corps, at Fort Riley, Kas., 1891. He was chief surgeon of the first autumn maneuvers in the U.S.A., held in Oklahoma in 1888, and those at Chilocco, O.T., 1889, and at Fort Riley 1902-03-06. He was recommended for brevet and medal of honor in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91. Other services included the following: Chief surgeon, 3d Corps, Spanish-American War, 1898; chief surgeon in Porto Rico, 1898-1900; organizer and president of the Superior Board of Health and Board of Charities, Porto Rico; in charge of hurricane relief work following disaster of August, 1899; detailed as chief surgeon, China Relief Expedition, August, 1900;

instructor in ophthalmology, etc., University of California, 1885; professor, Army Medical School, 1901-02; instructor in military hygiene, General Service and Staff College, 1903-05; detailed as observer with the Russian army, 1905, Russo-Japanese war; 1906, chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri; 1907-1908, chief surgeon, Philippines Division; 1909, chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes; 1910-1912, chief surgeon, Department of the East and Eastern Division. Colonel Hoff is the author of "The Most Practicable Organization for the Medical Department, U.S.A., in Active Service," "Outline of the Military Sanitary Organizations of Some of the Great Armies of the World," "Military Sanitary Organization on the Lines of Communication and at the Base," "A Scheme of Military Sanitary Organization," "Some Suggestions for the Organization and Interior Economy of a State Medical Sub-Depot in War Time," etc. He is president of the Association Military Surgeons, U.S., 1901-02; a member New York Academy of Medicine; Society War, 1912, N.Y.; M.O.L.L.U.S., Society of the Dragon, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, etc.

## THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL MELVILLE.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 20, 1912.

At a meeting of the Companions of the M.O.L.L.U.S. visiting in St. Augustine, Fla., the following resolution was passed:

From out the cold northland comes to us of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States of America, the sad tidings of the death of our Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Melville. We the members of the Order, who have been spending part of the winter in Florida, desire to express our sympathy to the family of our deceased Commander in their affliction and to the Companions of the Order our sorrow that our Commander-in-Chief has been called from us.

That copies of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Commander and to the Recorder-in-Chief of the Order.

Companion Past Commander-in-Chief John R. Brooke, Pa. Com'dy., presiding.

Companions: Edwin M. Coates, Dist. Col. Com'dy.; William M. Wherry, Mo. Com'dy.; Edwin S. Greeley, N.Y. Com'dy.; Walter Cass Newberry, Ill. Com'dy.; Joel H. Lyman, N.Y. Com'dy.; William J. Haynes, Ohio Com'dy.; Roscoe C. Taft, Mass. Com'dy.; D. T. Eddy, Mass. Com'dy.; Captain Hicks, Pa. Com'dy.; Noble H. Crager, D.C. Com'dy.; Harry Anderson, Brig. Gen.; J. Burchard, Pa. Com'dy.; Henry Marcotte, N.Y. Com'dy., secretary.

The estate of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, U.S.N., retired, who died March 17, amounts to about \$300,000, and after bequests of \$5,000 each for laboratory purposes to Columbia University, the Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, and the University of Pennsylvania and similar bequests to two local hospitals, the residue of the estate, with the exception of his library and relics, is left to members of his family. In a codicil dated Feb. 22 he left \$150,000 as a trust fund to provide for a home for deserving and aged poor. The recipients of the benefits of the trust fund must not be less than seventy years old. They must be Protestants or members of the Society of Friends, and, if married, they must be joined in lawful wedlock. They must not be members of the African or Asiatic races. The fund was to be known as the "Estella Polis Melville Charity," and the beneficiaries were to be selected by five bank presidents. Unfortunately this bequest is made void by a law requiring that a charitable bequest must be added to the will thirty days before the death of the decedent. Admiral Melville died six days too soon.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henke announce the engagement of their daughter, Leona Katherine, to P.A. Paymr. Swinton L. Bethea, U.S.N., the wedding to occur early in May. "Miss Henke," writes a correspondent, "is a Southern girl, being originally from Texas, and since her debut last winter has been a great belle. She possesses a charming voice and is a skillful instrumentalist." Paymaster Bethea is at present attached to the U.S.S. Dixie.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McAlister announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline, to Prof. George B. Hendricks, of the Agricultural College of Utah. Miss McAlister is the sister of Lieut. John A. McAlister, jr., dental surgeon, U.S.A., and of Mrs. R. J. Binford, wife of Lieutenant Binford, 20th Inf.

Cards have been received at Mare Island, Cal., by friends of Miss Ona Rogers and Lieut. Edward Darlington Jones, U.S.R.C.S., announcing their marriage, which took place at Santa Barbara a few days ago. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Augustine Jones, of Santa Barbara, but has been a frequent visitor to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert O. Secor, Ossining, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth L. Secor, to Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., Coast Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. The wedding will take place in September.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Byington announce the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite Isabel Sandgren, to Lieut. Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., on Wednesday, March 6, 1912, at San Francisco.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Mattheas, of San Francisco, Cal., to Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, U.S.A., retired.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gearing have sent out cards for the wedding of their daughter, Mary, to Dr. George Henry Field. The ceremony will take place at Annapolis, Md., on the evening of Thursday, April 18, at eight o'clock, at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. After the marriage a wedding reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, 53 College avenue.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson Atwater, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Snowden, to Ensign Lybrand Palmer Smith, U.S.N.

Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d Inf., was married to Miss Esther Rapplege, daughter of Mrs. Homer N. Preston, at Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 11, 1912.

Medical Director R. C. Persons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Persons announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline Stanford, to Lieut. David McDougal LeBreton, U.S.N. The wedding will take place the latter part of April.

Capt. M. E. Hanna, U.S.A., of the General Staff, returned to Washington March 27 from Chicago and points in the Central Division, where he went in response to an invitation from officers of the division to discuss the scheme employed by him in the Massachusetts maneuvers. The work of conducting the maneuvers this year will be entirely in the hands of the commander and officers of the Central Division.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sheppard, U.S.N., retired, died at Pensacola, Fla., March 18, 1912, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William R. Gonzalez. The deceased was born in Springfield, Mo., Feb. 25, 1846, and was the son of Henry and Rhoda Nixon Sheppard. He was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1861 and graduated in 1863. He served in the blockading squadron from the date of his graduation to the close of the Civil War. He was executive officer in the West Indian Squadron, 1867-9. He was promoted ensign in 1863, master in 1867, and was retired with rank of lieutenant commander March 26, 1869, for disability incident to the Service. He then returned to his native city, where he engaged in the practice of law. He retired from all active business in 1888, moving to St. Andrew, Fla., where he had lived ever since. Commander Sheppard was in active service at the Pensacola Navy Yard during the Spanish-American War. He was well known throughout West Florida as a strong advocate for clean men in politics, though never taking any active part, as poor health limited his energies. He had many friends in Pensacola, where he frequently visited his daughters. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, Mrs. William R. Gonzalez and Mrs. C. F. Gonzalez, of Pensacola, and Misses Susan and Cecily Sheppard, and two sons, Oscar Nixon and Raymond Rodgers Sheppard. The funeral took place from St. Michael's Church March 19, Rev. Father Fullerton officiating, and interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Henry Harrison Walker, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1853, who resigned from the Army on May 3, 1861, while a first lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, to enter the Confederate Service, died at his home in Morristown, N.J., March 22, 1912.

Mrs. Edward W. Mealey, mother of Lieut. F. B. Alderdice, 10th U.S. Inf., died at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1912.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry Harrison Bingham, U.S.V., Representative from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, died after five weeks' illness from heart trouble at his home, 315 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1912. General Bingham was born in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1841, and was appointed a lieutenant in the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers Aug. 22, 1862, and was promoted captain the following September. He was appointed major and judge advocate of Volunteers in September, 1864, and received several brevets for conspicuous gallantry. He was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness, where he rallied and led into action a portion of the troops who had given way under the fierce assaults of the enemy. He was honorably mustered out July 2, 1866. He was wounded in three battles—at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863; at Spottsylvania, Va., in 1864, and at Farmville, Va., in 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, but escaped during the night.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John W. Noble, U.S.V., who was Secretary of the Interior in President Harrison's Cabinet, died in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1912. General Noble recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He was born in Ohio, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the 3d Iowa Volunteers Sept. 2, 1861. He rose to the rank of colonel. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the Cavalry raids into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier general for faithful and meritorious service.

Major Charles Steelhammer, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the old Army and a veteran of Civil and Indian Wars, died at Spjutsbygd, Sweden, Feb. 27, 1912, after several months of severe sufferings. His illness which resulted in his death was due to inflammation in the spinal cord with "hyperesthesia" (excessive sensibility) of his whole nervous system, and was the result of sufferings and hardships he had undergone during the Civil and Indian Wars. Major Steelhammer was born in Sweden Oct. 23, 1835, and joined Company B, 83d N.Y. Volunteers, as a private, May 27, 1861, serving one year at the front with that organization. He was appointed hospital steward in the Regular Service May 12, 1862, and second lieutenant, 17th U.S. Infantry, Sept. 2, 1864. He was transferred to the 35th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and was promoted captain the following November. He was transferred to the 15th Infantry Aug. 12, 1869, and was retired for disability incident to the Service Oct. 31, 1884. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904.

Mrs. Mary E. Tetamore, wife of the late Dr. F. L. R. Tetamore, captain, U.S.V., and mother of Mrs. E. E. Fuller, wife of Lieutenant Fuller, died at Schenectady, N.Y., recently.

Robert F. Wynne, formerly a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, died in Washington, D.C., March 24, 1912, at the home of his father, ex-Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne. Captain Wynne died from tuberculosis, contracted in China during the campaign against the Boxers. He was born in Washington, D.C., and entered the Service May 26, 1890, and reached the grade of captain July 23, 1900. He served in Cuba, the Philippines and China. Captain Wynne first came prominently before the public in April, 1902. He was then attached to the cruiser Chicago. When the ship was in Venice he and three other Navy men were arrested after a disturbance in a café. Captain Wynne was sentenced to four months and ten days in jail and the others to three months each, besides the payment of damages to Italian citizens injured in the disturbance and costs of the trial. Through the efforts of the then Ambassador to Italy, George von L. Meyer, Captain Wynne and the men were pardoned, but the affair cost them about \$2,000 for the damages and costs. He resigned July 5, 1906. With reference to Captain Wynne a correspondent says: "He was mentioned in general orders no less than three times for gallantry in action. This country does not command a man for mere foolhardiness; it only commends him when his courage is cool, sensible and worthy of a soldier or a sailor. Such was Captain Wynne's courage. It might be said of him as Benjamin Franklin said of Paul Jones: 'For Capt. Paul Jones ever loved close fighting.' Captain Wynne had his defeats as well as his victories, but he took with him into his early grave his bravery, his honor, his religion and the unswerving friendship of his brother-officers."

Mrs. Regina Abel, mother of Lieut. Charles Abel, Inf. U.S.A., died at Munich, Bavaria, March 19, 1912.

Mrs. Amy Wentworth Lane died suddenly in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 25, 1912, at her home, 342 Macon street, from pneumonia, aged twenty-five years. She is survived by her husband, Alfred Loring Lane; one daughter, Eloise, and her father, Med. Insp. Andrew R. Wentworth, U.S.N., now stationed at the navy yard,

Brooklyn, N.Y. She was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

The Rev. Elvero Persons, D.D., father of Major E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Bellingham, Wash., March 24, 1912.

Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, widow of former Surgeon General Barnes, of the Army, who was the physician at the deathbed of President Lincoln, died at her residence, 1722 H street, Washington, D.C., March 25, at the age of eighty-eight. She was a daughter of Col. Thomas Fauntleroy, of the 2d Dragoons, who served brilliantly in the Mexican War. Her grandfather, Charles M. Thruston, was a Revolutionary officer with Washington at Trenton. She is survived by three grandchildren, Capt. J. Fauntleroy Barnes, U.S.A., Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Captain Brooke, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Heath.

Mrs. H. A. Meyer, sr., mother of Lieut. H. A. Meyer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Van Buren, Ark., March 23, 1912.

Lieut. Col. Ferdinand De Courcy, U.S.A., retired, a well-known officer of the old Army, died at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, at 8 o'clock a.m., March 28, 1912. He was born in Ireland, Dec. 24, 1836, and joined the Army as a private in Co. K, 2d Inf., Dec. 22, 1857. He was later promoted corporal and sergeant in the same organization, and in May, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant, 13th Inf., and served all through the Civil War, and to Feb. 24, 1891, when he was retired with the rank of major, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list, April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. Colonel De Courcy in addition to his Civil War service, fought against the Indians. On one occasion during his experiences in the West a large war party of Indians, in 1868, consisting of Sioux and Crows, numbering about 2,500, surrounded and attacked a post in Montana where the 13th had a lot of fighting. The attack was continued without intermission for six hours, when the Indians were driven off. The troops during the engagement were commanded by Captain De Courcy. Fearing that the garrison might fall into the hands of the Indians, the wives of the officers requested that they be placed in the magazine, and that the magazine be fired in the event of the capture of the post.

Mr. Philip S. Hichborn, son of the late Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., shot and killed himself on March 27, 1912, in Washington, D.C., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Martha Hichborn Pearsall. Mrs. Hichborn eloped some time ago with Horace Wylie, and Mr. Hichborn's petition for divorce is now pending in the District courts. Despondency over his troubles is thought by friends of his family to be responsible for his decision to end his life. Funeral services were held in Washington March 28. The body, accompanied by Mr. Hichborn's aged mother and a brother-in-law, P. S. Pearsall, left on an afternoon train for Cambridge, Mass., for burial in Mount Auburn Cemetery, beside the grave of Chief Constructor Hichborn, his father.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A daughter, Mary Louise, was born to the wife of Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 6, 1912.

Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Coates left St. Augustine, Fla., March 26, for their home in Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Mary Douglas Pollard, was born to Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pollard on March 17, 1912, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Arthur W. Stone and son, Arthur W., jr., have been spending the winter in Italy and Switzerland. They are now at Hotel Beau-Sejour, Vevey, Switzerland.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., assumed command of the Pacific Fleet Reserve Squadron at Seattle, Wash., March 26, with the Pennsylvania as the flagship.

Mrs. W. M. Coulling, widow of Major W. M. Coulling, U.S.A., and her two children will spend the next six weeks with Mrs. Coulling's brother, Mr. E. J. Lee Rust, 1144 South Twelfth street, Birmingham, Ala.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, will review the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory, Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue, New York city, on Wednesday night, April 17.

The court-martial of Lieut. Chandler K. Jones, U.S.N., began at the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., March 25. He is charged with improper conduct by 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds, U.S.M.C., who recently divorced Mrs. Margaret Elmore McReynolds.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Littlefield, U.S.N., have been joined at the Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla., by Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Armour, who have been cruising in their yacht off the Gulf coast and Cuba. Later they will all go to the Virginia Hot Springs for the month of April.

Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 2d U.S. Field Art., Military Attaché at Paris, France, under date of March 1, 1912, in a letter to Governor Dix, of New York, relative to filling the vacancy of major general, N.G.N.Y., gives unusual praise to the abilities of Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, and says, in part: "By years of diligent study he has made himself a general officer in the European acceptance of this term, and if he commanded the New York Division he would bring to the practical organization and training of that important force a first hand knowledge of what a real division is and how it must be handled, possessed by no militiaman of my acquaintance and by very few of our Regular officers. I speak with assurance of this matter because in the twenty years that I have known General Butt I have watched his growth from an enthusiastic company soldier to a capable regimental commander, and then, not stopping there as do so many officers, on to a general officer—studying, thinking and working out on the map or on the ground the problems which fall to men of that grade. I repeat that very few officers in our country do any such thing, and he deserves a credit for this line of work which not many understand. I have been off and on a military attaché in various European countries for twelve years. During this time I have seen much of General Butt on this side of the water. We have gone to French maneuvers together and we have talked long and often of military problems, of military history, of organization, and, above all, of the organization now so utterly lacking in both Regulars and Militia at home, and which must be effected by competent hands if a fair return is expected on the money we yearly spend for our military forces. If a great state such as New York should, without waiting for the Regular Army, organize and train as such a fine Militia division, we Regulars would have to follow suit. For such a task I know of no one so fitted as General Butt, and these reasons of a public nature rather than my personal friendship for him have led me to take the liberty of writing to you on the subject."

On account of illness in her family, Mrs. Addison, wife of Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., has gone to her home near Hagerstown, Md.

Miss Emily Beatty went to Annapolis March 23 to spend the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Soule, with whom she attended the hop at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. Eustis and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin were among those having guests at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 22.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, commander of the 2d Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, is recovering nicely from his severe accident to his knee, and he is now able to be about again.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hinman left St. Augustine, Fla., March 26, for Norfolk, Va., where they will spend a fortnight before returning to their home in Flushing, N.Y.

Mrs. Doyen, wife of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., gave a delightful little dancing party for her little pupils in dancing Monday afternoon, March 11, at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The children who took part were Jean Campbell, Fay Doyen, Kathleen Bain, Josephine Campbell, Tom Brownell, Harry R. Bixby, Henry Warfield and Leonard McReynolds. The prettiest dances of the afternoon were a Spanish dance by Fay Doyen and Kathleen Bain, and a butterfly by Jean Campbell and Kathleen Bain. Refreshments were served and the yard band furnished delightful music for dancing. A large number of the grown people of the yard witnessed the dancing.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the Commandant's House at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday evening, March 20. Their guests were Senator Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana; Senator Frank O. Briggs, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Admiral H. R. Stanford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stanford, Capt. Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the navy yard, Washington, and Mrs. Beatty, Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fay.

Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Beatty entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 22, in compliment to the officers of the Mayflower, Dolphin and Sylph. Dancing followed with the Dolphin band playing. The house was decorated with palms, smilax and Jonquils. The guests were Lieutenants Leahy, Coffman, Hickey, Manly, Stirling, Rodgers and James, Paymaster Knapp, Captain Little, Lieut. Comdr. Byron Long, Lieutenants Harrington, Cook and Eberle, Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Miss Elizabeth Rogers, Miss Elizabeth Noyes, Miss Annie Irwin, Miss Mary Irwin, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Miss Edmonia Adams, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Dorothy Brooks, Miss Crane, Miss Julia Vail and Miss Emily Beatty.

Lieut. C. A. Donaldson, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Donaldson are both enthusiastic bowlers, having their own private bowling balls and each holding a bowling average so far this year of between 175 and 178. Lieutenant Donaldson's high score, made March 8, was 239 with one break—Columbus Barracks bowlers take notice. The Eagle of Wichita, Kas., where he is on recruiting duty, says: "Mrs. Donaldson, who has been doing spectacular bowling all during the past winter, established a new record for herself in a game when she shot 207 pins. Several times recently she has crowded up close to the 200 mark, but had not been able to reach the coveted goal before. The ladies of Wichita are taking a great deal of interest in bowling. Never a night goes by that parties do not have alleys reserved for lady bowlers."

"So far as society records state," says the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Morning Press, "the theater party given by Med. Instr. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., on March 16, is the largest ever arranged in Santa Barbara. Just fifty guests accompanied their genial host to the Potter Theater to see the popular favorite, Faversham, in 'The Faun,' and after the play Dr. Biddle delightfully entertained his guests with a supper in the palm room at the Potter Hotel. A jolly party it was which gathered around the festive board, which was exquisitely adorned for the occasion with beautiful red roses mingled with the delicate greenery of asparagus ferns. Dr. Biddle's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Carrington, Dr. Charles Bispham and Miss Anne Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Milo M. Potter, Miss Nina Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Cully, R. B. Gring, Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull, Miss Marjorie Bull, Mrs. H. M. A. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bothin, Mrs. Duncan Draper, Mr. Thornhill Broome, Mr. and Mrs. William Norman Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Baxley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Calef, E. G. Hamersley and Miss Hamersley, Mrs. Lorenzo Johnson and Mrs. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jefferson, Mrs. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Underhill, Dr. and Mrs. David A. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore."

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitworth and baby left Galveston, Texas, March 23, for Shreveport, La., to visit relatives, before joining their station at Seattle. The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth is of much regret to a large circle of friends they have made during their three years' residence in Galveston. The Galveston News, in speaking of the work of Captain Whitworth at Fort Crockett, Texas, says: "With the completion some months ago of the magnificent Army post of Fort Crockett, and the closing up of minor matters since that time, Captain Whitworth's transfer to another post was a foregone conclusion; his work at Galveston is finished and his services are needed elsewhere. While he has achieved more than is the lot of a majority of those in the service of the United States Army, it is with no little pride he may point to the reinforced concrete buildings of Fort Crockett, which he has built. Second only to his work in the construction of Fort Crockett, perhaps, is the thoroughness with which he prepared, upon a moment's notice, for the mobilization at Galveston during March of 1911 for 3,000 troops. The task was a mighty one, and performed in such efficient manner that Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills personally complimented him. Not only did he serve as quartermaster for the 1st Separate Brigade for practically their entire stay at Galveston, but carried on his duties at the same time as constructing quartermaster of Fort Crockett. Captain Whitworth is the best known Army officer at Galveston. He has been stationed here since January, 1909, when he was detailed to superintend the construction of Fort Crockett. He is in the Infantry branch of the Service and has served the allotted four years—with some months over—in the Quartermaster's Department, and in going to Seattle again takes up active duty in the field, returning to his regiment. Captain Whitworth is not only a builder; his record is an enviable one. He has served with merit in the field and wears two war badges for services in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns."

A daughter, Amelie Lyons Blakely, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., on March 21, 1912.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Churchill, U.S.A., at Willimantic, Conn., March 20, 1912.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. G. Soulard Turner, Q.M., 7th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 26, 1912.

A son, Benjamin Workizer, was born to the wife of Capt. John G. Workizer, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Howard, Md.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is registered at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, March 20, from Fort Sill.

Lieut. Col. Robert D. Read, 3d U.S. Cav., is undergoing treatment in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, Md., and expects to be there a month.

Mrs. George A. Lung, wife of Surgeon Lung, U.S.N. (Miss de Peyster), who, with her small son, has been occupying a cottage at Lakewood, N.J., during the winter, will return to New York about May 1. Dr. Lung is aboard the battleship Connecticut.

Ensign Charles P. Welch, U.S.N., retired, has for the past two months been confined to his home, 1715 East Sixteenth street, Oakland, Cal., with a severe attack of sciatica and appendicitis.

The Alianca, of the Panama Railroad Line, arrived at New York city March 25 from Colon. Among the passengers were Col. Stephen C. Mills and Col. John Millis, U.S.A.

Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., leaves Washington April 15 for his new station in Hawaii. He has been detained in Washington for a couple of weeks arranging for the purchase of material for the new Cavalry barracks, the construction of which he will superintend.

Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., retired, commander of the New York Nautical School, Newport, will be relieved on April 10 by Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, who at present is light house inspector at Ketchikan, Alaska. Captain Dombaugh, who is not in the best of health, will go to Baltimore to undergo an operation, and will then go abroad for a year.

Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 18th U.S. Inf., who was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for taking a trolley ride into Mexican territory with an armed force by mistake, was, according to a press despatch from San Antonio of March 26, found guilty of violating the law of nations and was sentenced to be reprimanded. Lieutenant Feild has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

"St. Patrick's Day," 1912, was celebrated at Alcatraz Island, Cal., by a very enjoyable entertainment at the post hall under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A. There were vocal and autopiano and violin solos, in which old Irish airs were rendered, Gaelic songs and dances, monolog, piano solos, etc. The programs were green and were tied with a green ribbon and all the numbers were thoroughly enjoyed.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., of the Division of Militia Affairs, returned to Washington March 23 from New York and Connecticut, where he held conferences with the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, at which plans for this summer's maneuvers were discussed. Captain Carpenter reports that Militia officers are enthusiastic over the prospects of the work that is to be done by the Coast Artillery Reserves this summer.

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th U.S. Field Art., on duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard Field Artillery organizations of New York and New Jersey, has been ordered tried by a G.C.M. to meet on Governors Island on April 2, to answer charges involving non-payment of three small debts, disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Col. John V. White, Coast Art. Corps, is president of the court, and Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., is judge advocate. The other officers detailed appear in the orders under our Army head.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, and staff will be entertained at a mess dinner by Major John F. O'Ryan, 2d Battalion of Field Art., N.Y., and his officers at the armory on Thursday night, April 4, previous to the review. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, will entertain General Roe and staff at dinner at the Manhattan Club on Wednesday night, April 10, and all the field and staff officers of the brigade will be invited to be present. General Roe will review the 22d Engineers on Tuesday night, April 9, and the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia on Monday night, April 29. What with a number of other military functions the General will attend on previous dates as the guest of honor he will be a very busy man.

One of the most elaborate dinners of the week ending March 23 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was given on the night of March 21 by Col. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, 3d U.S. Cav., to about forty of their friends. Three dining tables were used for the affair, the guests progressing between the courses to the different tables, which were placed in adjoining rooms. A red scheme was developed on one table by the use of crimson carnations, hyacinths were on the other and pink sweet peas on the third. The place-cards were adorned in violets and water lilies. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Jesse F. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Major and Mrs. Daniel L. Tate, Col. W. J. Brown, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. D. M. Appel, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore B. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Doris Frederick, Capt. J. B. Johnson, Lieutenants Blakeley, Fred C. Walters, Ellington and Ralph N. Hayden.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the banquet of the Order of Indian Wars, held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 25. Gen. George H. Harries, acting as toastmaster, called on Gens. George B. Davis, W. H. Carter, C. F. Humphrey and Anson Mills, U.S.A., to recount the days when they were having serious difficulties with the redskins. The officers elected were: Commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A.; junior vice-commander, Col. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A.; recorder, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Keane, U.S.A.; council, Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, N.G.D.C.; Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. Crosby F. Miller, Gen. Robert K. Evans, Gen. W. P. Hall, Gen. George W. Davis and Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy, all U.S.A. Others present included Gen. J. C. Black, Captain Barnhardt, Colonel Folz, Captain Smither, Major Lassiter, General Aleshire, General Godfrey, Colonels Birmingham and Ireland, General Sharpe, Colonel Brainard, Major Cole, Major Koehler, Colonel Richardson, Gen. A. C. Girard, Colonel LaGarde, M. D. Foster, Colonel Gaston, General Crozier, Colonel Liggett, Colonel Casey, Capt. G. Lay and Colonel Garrard.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington, D.C., March 25, for Boston, where he will remain for several days.

Lieut. Sydney Raynor, U.S.M.C., who has been in the hospital for some time, has been granted a two months' leave of absence.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. *Dolphin* entertained at dinner on board ship at the Washington Navy Yard on March 26.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., retired, was host at a stag dinner, followed by cards, in Washington, D.C., on March 26.

Paymaster David M. Addison, U.S.N., was called to Clear Springs, Md., on account of the death of his wife's aunt, which occurred March 26.

Mrs. St. Clair Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., has joined her daughter, Mrs. Amos, wife of Capt. Frank Amos, U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Mrs. Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder have arrived at Atlantic City, N.J., for a stay of several weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson returned to their Sheridan Circle residence, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, March 25, after an extended trip South.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wigmore entertained at a dinner of twenty-four covers at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., on March 25.

Mrs. MacMurray, widow of Capt. Junius MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray returned to their home in Washington, D.C., last week, from a trip to Panama.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., is spending leave of absence at Washington. On March 28 he called at the Marine Corps headquarters and paid his respects to the officers on duty there.

Miss Natalie Magruder, of Washington, D.C., has been the guest of Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, during the past week.

Mrs. Pyne, wife of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Master Frederick Pyne, jr., left Washington, D.C., March 25, for Atlantic City, N.J., where the latter is recuperating from a recent illness.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson, U.S.N., Mrs. Johnson and children will sail for Santiago, Chili, early in April, where Lieutenant Commander Johnson has been appointed Naval Attaché at the American Embassy.

The March number of *The Magnificat* contains a beautiful poem by Henrietta Lee Coulling (Mrs. W. M. Coulling), entitled, "Vilanelle of Orient and Occident"; also a charming negro lyric, "De Dusk Witch," by the same author.

Mrs. Frohwittner, wife of Capt. C. L. J. Frohwittner, is at the Pallasco Hotel, 66 Madison avenue, New York. Mrs. Frohwittner came North to be with her mother, who is ill. She expects to return to Fort Moultrie the middle of April.

The President and Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the opera in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, March 23, having as their guests the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Miss Maury and Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U.S.A.

Mrs. Arthur Yates, widow of Captain Yates, U.S.N., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor, at their Q street residence, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Taylor entertained at tea in her honor on March 29.

There is an unconfirmed rumor afloat in Washington that Paymaster General Cowie, U.S.N., intends to apply for retirement in July under the thirty years' act. It is known that on account of the shortage of officers in the corps the duties of this office are weighing heavily upon his shoulders, and it is thought that he feels that he needs a rest.

The General Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, the Military Order of the War of 1812 and the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States will present the silver receiving bason and alms bason for the new cadet chapel at the Military Academy, West Point.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge party of three tables, followed by a tea, at her apartment at the Cordova, in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 26, in honor of Miss Edna Tyler, of New London, Conn. Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius MacMurray, U.S.A., served frappé, and Miss Hobbs, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Hobbs, U.S.A., poured tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey W. McCormack entertained at bridge Thursday evening, March 14, at Mare Island, Cal., for Miss Cramer. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Scudder and P.A. Paymr. Everett Morsell won prizes. Those present were P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Everett Morsell, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Scudder, Mrs. Harlow Kays, Miss Cramer and Lieutenants Kays, Parsons, Border, Hall and Davis.

The Manila Times of Feb. 10 said: "Sergt. Major Jacob Schudnagies, U.S.M.C., on duty at Cavite Marine barracks, has been ordered to proceed to the United States on the transport *Logan* on Feb. 14. He will retire from the Service." Sergt. Major Schudnagies is well known in Brooklyn, N.Y., where for some years he was stationed at the Marine Barracks in Flushing avenue. He has been said to be the only man in the Service who could rival Shakespeare in the different ways of spelling his name. One week's mail at the Brooklyn barracks revealed his name spelled twenty-two different ways, which he believes is a record. His many friends will regret that the Corps is to lose so valuable a member.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Washington, D.C., at Rauscher's, April 3. An original paper entitled, "Opening the Battle of Shiloh," will be read by the author, Companon Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. The Commandery is informed that the monument to the memory of the late recorder, Major William Pitkin Huxford, U.S.A., has been completed, is in place at his grave at Arlington, and all Companions are invited to visit the monument when they are next at the National Cemetery. The following Companions of the Order were recently elected: Original—First Lieut. Benjamin Dodson Atwell and Capt. George Thomas Price, U.S.V.; second class—William W. Mathewson, Thomas F. Nelson and Augustus di Zerega.

The commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Frank Beatty were hosts at a dinner dance of twenty-nine covers in compliment to the officers of the U.S.S. *Mayflower*, U.S.S. *Dolphin* and the U.S.S. *Sylph* on March 22. Their guests included Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Miss Elizabeth Rogers, Miss Elizabeth Noyes, the Misses Irwin, daughters of Comdr. William Manning

Irwin, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Naval Constructor Taylor, U.S.N.; Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Julia Vail, daughter of the late Commander Vail, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Brooks, Miss Estelle Crane, Miss Edmonia Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N.; Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, Lieut. Richard B. Coffman, Lieut. Archibald G. Stirling, U.S.N., Ensign Andrew Hickey, U.S.N., Ensign Matthias Manly, U.S.N., Lieut. R. C. P. Rogers, U.S.N., Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, U.S.A., Lieut. Earle Cook, U.S.N., Lieut. William E. Eberle, U.S.N., Asst. Paymr. John H. Knapp, Capt. Louis M. Little, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant James, U.S.N.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., arrived at New York March 28 from Germany, where he visited Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam to see the big docks there and the coal facilities, and also inspected the Kiel and Teltow canals, whose locks are the same as those to be used in Panama. When asked what was the prospect for the opening of the great waterway before the official date, Jan. 1, 1915, Colonel Goethals replied: "If the gate contractors finish by June 1, 1913, the canal will be open just as soon as the water reaches the 80-foot stage in Gatun Lake, which will be about Aug. 1, I think. I want to be ready to open it for commerce by that date. On March 10 I was invited to luncheon with the German Emperor in Berlin and was astonished to find him much interested in the canal, and he was well informed on the work that is being done on the Isthmus. The Kaiser believes that the canal should be strongly fortified and that the U.S. Government should keep a much larger military force there than is now intended. He also told me," said Colonel Goethals, "that in his opinion 110 feet width for the locks is not enough. He has made provision for the battleships of the future by insisting that the locks of the Kiel Canal be 135 feet wide. I wanted to see the foreign plants for handling cargoes and coaling ships, and obtained a good deal of useful information at Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp. At the first named port they have coaling machines which can load 600 tons an hour into the ships. This would coal a vessel like the *Mauretania* in ten hours. One of our problems on the canal will be fast coaling, and I was glad to have seen the Rotterdam plant, which is worked from a steam barge." Colonel Goethals went to Washington, and expects to sail for Panama on the *Allianca* on April 1.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Brigadier General Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, on March 10 directed the troops of the 3d Cavalry designated below, to proceed and take station at the places named for the purpose of giving confidence to the community of citizens and aiding the Federal civil authorities in preserving the neutrality laws of the United States: Troop G, to Marfa, Texas, with detachments of fifteen men each at Terlingua, P.O. and Shafter; Troop H, to Sanderson, Tex.; Troop E, to Eagle Pass.

The committee of arrangements of the West Pointers' reunion, consisting of Major Charles McK. Saltzman, class of 1896; Capt. James A. Moss, class of 1894, and Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, class of 1896, has completed all preparations for the reunion, which is to take place at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., at seven o'clock, Saturday evening, March 30. The reunion promises to be a notable and interesting event. Mr. Everett Butterfield, the actor manager under whose direction the playlet, "The Regeneration of Robert Murdoch," will be presented, has worked hard and faithfully with the professionals and amateurs that are to take the various parts, and the skit will be produced with the finish of a Broadway performance. The only female character in the play, "Glory June," will be taken by Miss Jessie Glendinning, a pretty, talented, young *ingenue*, who is a member of the Butterfield Players that will play at the Belasco Theater, in Washington, this spring and summer. The time from seven to eight o'clock will be devoted to doing justice to a buffet supper, immediately after which the program of toasts, speeches, stereopticon views, moving pictures, etc., will begin.

A board of General Staff Officers is now engaged in the revision of the Manual of Guard Duty, but it is not known definitely as yet when the new manual will be ready for publication. It is expected, however, that it will be finished within the next two or three months.

Claude Herbert Camp, No. 38, United Spanish War Veterans, of Terre Haute, Ind., is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the annual state encampment, which will meet in that city on June 5 and 6. First Sergt. B. T. Smith, U.S.A., on recruiting duty at Terre Haute, is commander of Claude Herbert Camp, and six of the recruiting party are members: Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, 1st U.S. Inf. Sergts. G. T. Smith and H. H. Warner, Corpsps. P. J. Weimar and G. F. Moser, and Pvt. David Shepard, U.S.A. The camp has more than one hundred members and is growing rapidly. The members who are officers in the National Guard of Indiana are Capts. Benjamin Wimiar, William H. Hoff and Alvin Catlin, 1st Lieut. Frank Clark and ex-Capt. A. W. Dudley, all of the 1st Inf. Ind. N.G. The camp is taking an active interest in all things military, writes a correspondent, and especially in legislation in the National Congress affecting the Military Establishment of the United States. A resolution was recently adopted by the camp relative to a private pension bill in behalf of the widow of Sergt. Rufus W. Greer, U.S.A., a member of the recruiting party, who died on Jan. 7, 1912, of disease contracted in the line of duty. He had been in the Service for over sixteen years. Favorable answers have been received from Senators and Congressmen to whom the resolution was sent.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Orra L. Houser, Phil. Scouts, who was recently tried by general court-martial in the Philippine Islands and convicted of charges of drunkenness on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War and of inflicting cruel and unauthorized punishment upon enlisted men of the company under his command. Lieutenant Houser served as an enlisted man in the 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry from May 12, 1898, to May 24, 1899, and as an enlisted man in various grades from private to battalion sergeant major and commissary sergeant, 19th Infantry, from Jan. 3, 1900, to Oct. 26, 1908, when discharged to accept an appointment as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 13, 1911.

A report on a thorough investigation of charges made by A. B. Champlin, formerly a Q.M. clerk, against Capt. David L. Stone, constructing quartermaster at Fort Sill, is now on file at the War Department and completely exonerates Captain Stone. The investigation was conducted at the request of Captain Stone some time ago, and the evidence showed that Captain Stone was innocent

of any irregularities. On the other hand, the testimony developed that the good of the Service required the removal of Mr. Champlin. The reopening of the case before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department has not brought to light any new evidence worthy of consideration.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Until the Senate Committee on Military Affairs actually reports the Army Appropriation bill it will be impossible to state precisely what amendments have been made in the bill as it passed the House. As the matter stands the bill has been changed by striking out all the "new legislation" put in the bill by the House, as we noted last week. This included the Army reorganization features, Cavalry reduction and the withholding of appropriations from those posts marked for abandonment. The Senate Committee strikes out the paragraph stopping pay on account of disability due to intoxication, etc., for the reason that endless disputes might arise and injustice result. It adds to the bill a provision for retiring paymasters' clerks for age as provided in the case of commissioned officers. While the House provision against foreign service pay is stricken out a Senate paragraph provides that hereafter foreign service pay shall not be allowed for the Panama Canal Zone. For the encouragement of horse breeding cups to be offered in competition are provided for. Those who lost clothing while on duty fighting forest fires are to be reimbursed. Appropriations are recommended for purchase of land for roads in Virginia, for a track near Mount Vernon and for 310 acres of land at Fort Sam Houston. The \$5,000 appropriation for expense of Army representatives at the Olympic games at Stockholm in July is disapproved. Senator du Pont's amendment providing for a bounty to create a reserve force is adopted. The Senate Committee proposes that after July those who enlist or re-enlist thereafter shall receive as travel pay on discharge two cents a mile.

It was expected that the bill would be reported on Thursday, but Senator McCumber got in ahead of Senator du Pont with his pension legislation. The bill will not now be reported before Monday. The following provisions have been agreed to by the Senate Committee:

Provided, That hereafter in time of peace whenever any officer shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two of the preceding six years with the organization to which he shall belong by virtue of his commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from said organization until after he shall have been actually present for duty therewith for at least two of the preceding six years; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply to cases arising under Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," or under the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army."

Provided, That in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said Army, with character reported as at least good, and who, having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, shall re-enlist in the line of said Army or in the Signal Corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of \$8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the Regular Army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of \$6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of \$4 per month for the third year of such period; and at the rate of \$2 per month for any subsequent years of such period, but no bounty in excess of \$300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this act.

Provided, That Sec. 3620, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1877, shall not be construed as precluding Army paymasters from drawing checks in favor of the person or institution designated by endorsement made on his monthly pay account by an officer of the Army who is stationed beyond the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, or en route thereto, if the pay account has been deposited for payment on maturity in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided, That payment by the United States of a check on the indorsement of the indorsee specified on the pay account shall be a full acquittance for the amount due on the pay account.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller declines to allow Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, U.S.A., reimbursement for the cost of transporting his household goods from Sacramento, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., because the change of station was made under direction of the Governor of California, to whom he was subject as inspector and instructor of the National Guard of the state, and was not on duty for the United States.

Comdr. C. B. Brittan, U.S.N., was allowed by the Auditor \$240 for commutation of quarters from July 1 to Oct. 10, 1910, while in command of the U.S.S. *Massachusetts* on the practice cruise of the midshipmen. He appealed and asked for commutation for June, 1910, claiming that he was not formally detached from the Academy until Oct. 10, 1910, although he was required to vacate his quarters there April 21, 1910. The Comptroller holds that he was not entitled even to the \$240 allowed by the Auditor, and charged it back to him.

In the case of Capt. Manus McCloskey, U.S.A., the Comptroller holds that Par. 1138, A.R., makes no provision for the reimbursement of an officer who has transported his excess baggage upon his own responsibility at his own expense, and he knows of no law that provides for his reimbursement therefor the regulation contemplates an expense to be incurred by the Q.M.D., and not the reimbursement of an officer who has voluntarily incurred the expense of transporting his excess baggage.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson, U.S.N., appealed from the decision of the Auditor that he was not entitled to pay as aid to Lucien Young, a rear admiral of the upper nine. The Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that Lieutenant Swanson was selected by Admiral Young, although as a matter of fact he was ordered to the duty by the Navy Department. The Comptroller says: "There is no authority given in the regulations to a flag officer on shore to 'select' any line officer of his command as aid, as is given a flag officer afloat by Article 396, but the right of the Secretary of the Navy until Article 32 (1) to order an officer to duty as aid to a rear admiral (flag officer) on shore is clear, and if that officer comes within the other conditions authorizing the additional pay he is entitled to receive it. The appellant is the only aid to Rear Admiral Young and he is within the limitation as to rank. I am of opinion that the appellant is entitled to the additional pay claimed as aid to Rear

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Admiral Young (rear admiral upper nine), and disallowed by the Auditor. The Auditor's decision is disaffirmed and the appellant will now be allowed pay at the rate of \$200 per annum for time claimed, Dec. 14, 1911, to Jan. 14, 1912, inclusive, viz.: Thirty-one days at \$200 per annum amounting to \$17.22."

Treating of athletics from the point of view of the necessity of counteracting the tendency toward physical deterioration entailed by the increasing concentration of population in cities and the lessening of outdoor activities, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., president of the National Collegiate Association, says: "The importance of amateur athletics to a nation is realized by comparatively few, but the officers of the military and naval services of the United States have this importance brought home to them almost daily by the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits of sufficient physical stamina to endure the hardships imposed upon those who go into the field even in time of peace. Out of every eight men who apply to our recruiting offices only one is found fit for duty. During the Boer war England learned that the physique of the average recruit had greatly deteriorated since the days of the Crimea. The average chest measurement had been reduced an inch and a half."

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 24, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Morton entertained at dinner on Saturday to celebrate Captain Morton's birthday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman. On Monday Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong was hostess at a St. Patrick's tea. The nut cases were potatoes. Clay pipes, Celtic hats and shamrocks were used in the decorations. The guests were Mesdames Dade, Kilbourne, Kemper, McCullough, Morton, Kimball, McCleave, Van Horn, Snyder, Devers and Miss Hayes, of St. Louis. Capt. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., left on Saturday for Leavenworth. Mrs. Rubottom will remain here for a short while before joining the captain.

Mrs. John P. McAdams, with her little daughter, Martha, left on Tuesday for her home in Kentucky, where she expects to remain for some time. Lieut. Irving J. Palmer, promoted to the 30th Infantry, will leave with his family in the early part of April for San Francisco, and sail in June with the regiment for Alaska. On Sunday Mrs. Ernest W. Wheeler entertained with a tea for Miss Hayes. Invitations were extended to all the officers and ladies of the Artillery and also to Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Williamson.

Mrs. Sparks, mother of Lieutenant Sparks, gave a dinner on Friday for Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. McNair and Lieutenant Collins. "Madame Sherry" at the Capital Avenue Theater on Tuesday evening attracted quite a number of the music lovers from the post. Among those who were noticed in the audience were Major and Mrs. Dade and Miss Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Stodder, Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Captain Meyer, Captain Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Ayers and Miss Ayers, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Keiffer, Miss Fernandez and many of the bachelors.

The third concert given by the 4th Field Artillery band, in the barracks of Battery E, on Wednesday evening, was well rendered and much enjoyed by an appreciative audience. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick F. Black received the Chatter Club on Wednesday evening. Prizes for the month were won by Mrs. McAdams and Lieutenant Cutrer, and a delicious supper was served to Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Rosalie Williams, Lieutenant McAdams.

On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle entertained the Cavalry Card Club. There were players for four tables of bridge and three of five hundred. The bridge prize was won by Captain Walker, Mrs. Armstrong being successful at five hundred. A delicious supper was served. Mrs. George M. Brooks received the Artillery Ladies' Card Club on Thursday afternoon.

Arrangements have been made for a free concert to be given by the 9th Cavalry band at the Capital Avenue Theater on April 1, to create interest in the band and to furnish an incentive to its members to put forth their best efforts.

Col. William C. Rivers, Philippine Constabulary, en route to the Philippines, was the guest of Captain Battle, 11th Inf., on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson entertained on Sunday with a St. Patrick's dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Hamilton were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Thompson, of Cheyenne, on Saturday of last week. On Friday Mrs. John B. Christian presided at a beautiful pink luncheon for Mesdames Guilfoyle, Rubottom, Walker, Reno, Sparks, Kilbourne, Noble, Hathaway, Van Horn and Miss Hayes. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert R. Love entertained with a most enjoyable dinner on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp and Lieutenant Erwin. Majors Lee and Heavey returned from their tour of duty at Fort Leavenworth Saturday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy are expected on Monday. Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., is on a month's leave. Lieut. John D. Reardon, 11th Inf., granted a two months' leave, with Mrs. Reardon, will leave about April 1 for Georgia.

Mrs. Joseph E. Barzynski was hostess at a five hundred party on Saturday. The first prize, handsome brass book rack, was won by Mrs. Brunzell. Mrs. Wescott won the second prize, a pretty cake basket. The third prize, a beautiful tea pot tile, was carried off by Mrs. Cutrer. The guests included Mesdames Williams, Kemper, Wescott, Black, Lawrence, Morton, Eastman, Lee, Brunzell, Moyer, Clark, Palmer, Holley, Cutrer, Reardon, Van Horn, Jones and Misses Fernandez, Rosalie Williams and Davis.

The officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry entertained the entire garrison with a hop on Saturday evening. The 4th Field Artillery band will furnish the music for the Owl dances to be given in Eagle Hall on Saturday evenings.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 24, 1912.

The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Cole March 11 and the hostess won the prize, a pair of silk stockings. As it was the last time Miss Robertson would be present she presented a handsome towel which was cut for by everyone and won by Mrs. Stevens. Present were Mesdames Sterrett, Brewer, Prather, Stevens, Schoeffel, Frissell, Wheatley, Baker and Gaylord and the Misses Schoeffel, Marion Schoeffel and Robert-  
son. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Willis T. Uline entertained at bridge, all the decorations, favors and refreshments being suggestive of St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. Wheatley won the first prize, Mrs. Cook second and Mrs. Altman third. Others present were Mesdames Brewer, Prather, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Stayton, Gaylord and the Misses Robertson and Schoeffel from Fort Logan, Mesdames Snodgrass, Lane, Best, Silverstein, Oppenheim, Sommers, Stevens, Patterson, Atchison, Clarke and Miss Gilmore, of Denver.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained at the club with a masquerade in honor of Miss Robertson, of Buffalo. Mrs. Sterrett represented Dolly Varden; Lieutenant Sterrett, waiter; Mrs. Stevens, Geisha girl; Lieutenant Stevens, Indian; Lieutenants Brewer and Mort, midnight sons; Mrs. Cole, old-fashioned lady; Dr. Cole, colored tramp; Mrs. Schoeffel, Filipina girl; Miss Schoeffel, "Sis Hopkins"; Miss Marion Schoeffel, Yama-Yama girl; Mrs. Frissell, Geisha; Captain Frissell, a rube; Miss Gladys Van Deusen, gipsy; Miss Hazel Van Deusen, Rosalind; Major Shook, German music teacher; Lieutenant Blythe, Cavalier; Mrs. Deans, Spanish dancer; Lieutenant Deans, Mexican; Mrs. Butler, pumpkin girl; Captain Butler, Indian; Mrs. Wheatley, Dutch peasant; Miss Robertson, Japanese costume; Mrs. Gaylord, Carmen;

Mrs. Levy, Geisha; Mr. Harris Appel, comic jockey. Colonel Van Deusen, Captain Sanford, Lieutenant Wheatley, Lieutenant Haydon, and Mr. Gaylord were not in costume. Lieutenant Brewer and Miss Robertson led the cotillion and Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Prather gave out the favors.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frissell had two tables of bridge complimentary to Miss Robertson. Mrs. Gaylord won the first prize, a box of candy, and Miss Robertson received a large ribbon rose. Others present were Mesdames Sterrett, Stevens, Cole, Wheatley and Miss Marion Schoeffel. Mrs. Van Deusen returned Thursday from California, where she had been visiting friends. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel celebrated the Captain's birthday Thursday with a most delightful bowling party at the post exchange, followed by a Dutch supper at their quarters for Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Mort, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieutenant Blythe, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson and Lieut. H. B. Hayden, 4th Field Art., who is the guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord entertained at a St. Patrick's dinner for Miss Robertson. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Haydon, Mrs. Wheatley and Mr. Harris Appel. Capt. and Mrs. Stayton were hosts at a St. Patrick's dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans and Lieutenant Mort and Blythe. Saturday evening Mrs. and Miss Gower, of Denver, entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen and the Misses Van Deusen.

Sunday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Roman Butler and three small children arrived after being snowbound for five days at Selden, Kas. Lieutenant Butler relieved Captain Butler. Miss Hazel Van Deusen and Miss Marion Schoeffel were guests of Miss Lane and Miss Jean Barkallow at a box party at the Orpheum Tuesday. Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, entertained at a luncheon, followed by a theater party at the Orpheum in honor of Miss Robertson and Mrs. Wheatley on Tuesday. Mrs. Deans entertained most charmingly on Tuesday afternoon for all the little tots in the post in honor of Sam Stayton's fourth birthday. Present were Pat Stevens, Jack Sanford, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Duncan Frissell, Betty Shook, Baby Jeuneman, Betty and Mary Butler, Louise and Hartman Butler and Bob and John Brooks Wheatley.

Mrs. Gaylord asked a number of the ladies in for tea Wednesday to say good-bye to Miss Robertson. They were Mesdames Sterrett, Brewer, Prather, Stevens, Cole, Frissell, Van Deusen, Shook and Wheatley. Mrs. Shook is once more able to be out and join in the social life of the garrison. Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, Mr. Harris Appel and Major and Mrs. Shook were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Miss Robertson left Thursday for Omaha to visit for a couple of weeks before returning to Buffalo.

Mrs. Stevens was hostess at a thimble party Thursday afternoon. Miss Schoeffel received the prize, a corsage bouquet for accomplishing the greatest amount of work. Those present were Mesdames Brewer, Prather, Cole, Schoeffel, Marion Schoeffel, Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen and Butler. Mrs. Frissell was a luncheon hostess on Friday in honor of Mrs. Sommers and Miss Gilmore, of Denver. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Sommers, a picture frame, and Mrs. Nelson, a cup and saucer. Other guests were Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Cole, Miss Marion Schoeffel, Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Shook, Mrs. Stayton, Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Gaylord.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord. Miss Schoeffel and Miss Marion Schoeffel gave a tea on Saturday for Misses Elizabeth Young, Lillian Lane, Grace Gilmore, Lillis Rockwell and Lena Ellis, of Denver, and Mrs. Deans and the Misses Van Deusen. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained delightfully on Saturday evening with a musical and informal dance for Mrs. and Miss Gower, Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Cooke, of Denver, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel and Lieutenant Brewer and Blythe. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen. Other guests were Miss Gladys Van Deusen, Miss Kahn, of Omaha, Mrs. Wheatley and Lieutenants Mort, Brewer and Blythe.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 23, 1912.

Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick entertained at bridge with decorations in St. Patrick's motif. Present were Mesdames Jesse Lee, Carnahan, Usher, Smith, Bowman, Conrad, Haskins, Muir, Cusack, Hennessy, Kennedy, Taylor, Ripley, Roberts, Monroe, Halford, Siler, Baxter, Appel, Rice, Hannay, Adams, Garber, Poore, Greer, Lockwood, Darragh, Barmore, Guiney, Withers, Whitfield, Bamford, Treat, Pendleton, Ralfe, Burleson, Walker, Olmstead, Herr, Misses Phelps, Dickinson, Kay and Frederick.

Mrs. Treat entertained at luncheon Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Sturgis gave a pretty St. Patrick's dinner on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Preston also entertained on St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. Siler entertains at bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. Appel. Mrs. Palmer entertained complimentary to her aunt, Mrs. Baxter, bridge being the feature.

A pleasant bridge party was given by Mrs. Max Garber on Saturday, a luncheon following. Mrs. Bamford entertained at bridge. Mrs. Preston entertains the Five Hundred Club on Monday. Mrs. Boyd, of the 3d Cavalry, gave a bridge for Major and Mrs. Tate, Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieutenant Hayden, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Scott, of the 3d Cavalry, entertained at bridge Thursday.

The fox hunt at the Rock Hill Hunt Club was enjoyed by a large number of spectators. There were about thirty riders. The guests included officers and ladies from the post and others. Mrs. James Muir entertained at bridge.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., MARCH 28, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., will sail from San Francisco July 5, 1912, for Philippines, where he will join his regiment.

Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf., detailed for recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N.Y., May 15, 1912.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., relieved from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to resume status of absence with leave.

Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion, and upon completion will join proper station.

The following officers will proceed to U.S. Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md., by April 9, 1912, to participate in the trials for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Match at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic: Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Farnham, 4th Inf., 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph Plassmeyer, Jr., 15th Cav.

The following officers have been selected to take a course for field officers at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley: Lieut. Col. F. O. Johnson, 15th Cav.; Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., W. C. Brown; Majors John P. Ryan, Cav., Percy E. Tripp, 14th Cav., James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., G. H. McDonald, Grote Hutcheson, Thomas B. Duggan, 4th Cav., De Rosey C. Cabell, 11th Cav., William H. Hay, 10th Cav., Charles A. Hedrick, 15th Cav., Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., A. L. Dade, 9th Cav.

G.O. 4, MARCH 18, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

G.O. 9, these headquarters, 1911, will remain in force until further orders.

By order of Colonel Van Orsdel:  
S. W. DUNNING, Adjutant General.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, G.S., will make the annual inspection of the military departments of the institutions named, and return to his proper station in Washington: Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas; West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio; the Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Texas; New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N.M.; University of Arizona, Tucson; the Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal.; University of Nevada, Reno; Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; University of California, Berkeley; St. Mathew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal.; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.; Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.; Agricultural College of Utah, Logan; University of Wyoming, Laramie; State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. Harry H. Tebbets, G.S., will make the annual inspection of the military departments of the institutions named, and return to his proper station in Washington: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss.; Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Kenner Military School, Bonneville, Mo.; University of Missouri, Columbia; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Ames; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Wisconsin, Madison; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, G.S., will make the annual inspection of the military departments of the institutions named, and return to his proper station in Washington: North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega; University of Georgia, Athens; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Georgia Military Academy, College Park; Sewannee Military Academy, Sewannee, Tenn.; Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon; State University, Lexington, Ky.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; University of Illinois, Urbana; Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.; University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; Ohio Northern University, Ada; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Ohio State University, Columbus; Pennsylvania State College, State College; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. William H. Raymond, G.S., will make the annual inspection of the military departments of the institutions named, and return to his proper station in Washington: University of Florida, Gainesville; the Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.; North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh; Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Maryland Agricultural College, College Park; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; West Virginia University, Morgantown; New Brunswick, N.J.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Riverhead Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city; De La Salle Institute, New York city; Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; St. John's School, Manila, N.Y.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Rhode Island State College, Kingston; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; University of Vermont; and State Agricultural College, Burlington; New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham; University of Maine, Orono. (March 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 65, March 18, 1912, War D., as related to Capt. John R. Procter, G.S., and Capt. James B. Dillard, O.D., is revoked. (March 27, War D.)

Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, G.S., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Riley, Kas.; and Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on duty in connection with the School of Fire for Field Artillery, and return to Washington, D.C. (March 27, War D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM P. HALL, A.G.

COL. H. P. McCAIN, ACTING A.G.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major William H. Johnston, adjutant general. (March 21, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. (March 18, C. Div.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for two months, about April 10, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, deputy Q.M. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. Pearl M. Shafer, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as assistant to quartermaster that post. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. William P. Ennis, Q.M., is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery, to take effect May 2, 1912, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join that regiment. (March 27, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Stanger, now at Fort Thomas, Ky., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough on or after April 1, 1912, will be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Walter J. Gee, who will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 15, War D., Jan. 19, 1912, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Scott Wood is revoked. (March 27, War D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Par. 20, S.O. 53, War D., March 4, 1912, relating to Post Comsy, Sergt. Owen Donnelly, is revoked. (March 25, War D.)

Post Comsy, Sergt. Owen Donnelly, now at Detroit, Mich., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough April 10, 1912, will be sent to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Frederick S. Macy, M.C., when relieved by another medical officer at Fort Stevens, Ore. (March 23, War D.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Major William H. Brooks, M.C., with permission to go beyond the sea. (March 21, War D.)

Leave for two months, about May 8, 1912, is granted Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C. (March 23, War D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Dear, M.C. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. James F. Johnston, M.C., is detailed to accompany Troop B, 1st Cav., for service in the Sequoia National Park during the coming season. (March 19, W. Div.)

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding general, Eastern Division, for duty as chief surgeon of that division upon the retirement from active service of Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C. (March 26, War D.)

Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C., will proceed to Chicago for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Medical and Hospital Corps of the Militia of Illinois, on the dates specified, April 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. (March 15, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is granted leave for twenty-one days, effective on or about March 10, 1912. (March 6, D.G.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty to accompany 1st Infantry to Schofield Barracks, H.T. (March 22, War D.)

Leave for three months is granted Col. George E. Bushnell, M.C., to take effect about April 20, 1912. (March 27, War D.) Capt. Guy V. Rukke, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers, to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., relieved. (March 27, War D.)

**MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.**

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James J. Peterson, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect March 26, 1912. (March 26, War D.)

**HOSPITAL CORPS.**

Acting Cook Ridie Brixton, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

Sergt. Benjamin F. Smith, H.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Military Prison, to relieve Sergt. Henry R. Slade, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Acting Cook John Metler, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 27, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick A. Busk, H.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., and report to C.O., Army transport Logan, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Samuel H. Lamb, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty to await retirement. (March 27, War D.)

**PAY DEPARTMENT.****BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.**

Leaves for one month and fifteen days, about May 16, 1912, is granted Major Ellwood W. Evans, paymaster. (March 25, War D.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.****BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.**

First Lieut. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and take station for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. (March 21, War D.)

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.****BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.**

Orders March 19, 1912, War D., so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. James L. Walsh, O.D., to take station in New York city instead of Governors Island, N.Y. (March 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Gebelin (appointed March 18, 1912, from drum major, 8th band, C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Adolph Dieckmann, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

**SIGNAL CORPS.****BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.**

Master Signal Electrician Frank Gunnard, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, that post. (March 27, War D.)

**CAVALRY.****1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.**

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty as acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. (March 15, War D.)

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for station and duty. (March 15, War D.)

Troop B, 1st Cavalry, is designated for service in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., during the coming season for the purpose of protecting these parks from injury and depredation. On or about May 1, 1912, the troop, under command of Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco and proceed by marching to the Sequoia Park. A detachment of the troop will be sent to the General Grant Park for duty therein. During this service Captain Whitman will perform the duties of acting superintendent of the parks and to that end will report by letter to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions. (March 19, War D.)

**2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.**

Chief Musician Edward Dworak, band, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 21, War D.)

**8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.**

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav. (March 25, War D.)

**11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.**

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., June 30, 1912, and will join his regiment. (March 23, War D.)

**12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.**

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., will make the annual inspection of the indicated organizations of the Militia of Illinois: Chicago, Bloomington, Peoria and Springfield. (March 9, C. Div.)

**13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.**

Leave for two months, about April 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 13th Cav. (March 22, War D.)

**14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.**

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 14th Cav., upon his arrival in the United States. (March 21, War D.)

The 14th Cavalry, ordered relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands by Par. 3, S.O. 56, War D., March 7, 1912, will proceed upon arrival in the United States to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, Machine-gun Platoon, and two squadrons at Fort Clark, Texas, and one squadron at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (March 22, War D.)

The name of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav. (major, Philippine Scouts), is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect March 26, 1912, and the name of Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, Cavalry (major, P.S.), is removed therefrom. March 25, Captain Heiberg is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, to take effect March 26, 1912. (March 26, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Kuhlmann, Troop M, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

**15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.**

Second Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, 15th Cav., will proceed about March 25, 1912, from Augusta, Ga., to College Park, Md., for the purpose of making preparations at the latter place for the return of the Signal Corps Aviation School. (March 22, War D.)

**FIELD ARTILLERY.****2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLER.**

Capt. Charles C. Pulis, 2d Field Art., will proceed to the following places and make the annual inspection of the indicated organizations of the Militia of Minnesota: St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Paul. (March 9, C. Div.)

**4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.**

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect May 2, 1912. (March 27, War D.)

**5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.**

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary. (March 9, C. Div.)

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.****BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.**

Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, C.A.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., will return to station. (March 21, E. Div.)

First Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A.C., will remain on duty at the U.S. Military Academy until such time as it shall be necessary for him to report at Fort Monroe, Va., about April 16, 1912, for examination for promotion. Upon the completion of his examination Lieutenant Crain will join his company as heretofore ordered. (March 25, War D.)

Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., relieved. (March 25, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Claude M. Thiele, C.A.C. (March 25, War D.)

Leave for four months, about May 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell, C.A.C. (March 22, E. Div.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A.C. (March 23, E. Div.)

Capt. Malcolm Young, C.A.C., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for observation and for operative treatment should such treatment be deemed advisable. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., is designated to act as umpire of all Coast Artillery target practice in the Philippine Islands, vice Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schuman, C.A.C., hereby relieved. (March 22, War D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William R. Bettison, C.A.C., about April 2, 1912. (March 22, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about April 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Graham Parker, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (March 20, D. Cal.)

Par. 26, S.O. 36, Feb. 12, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C., is revoked. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C., is transferred from the 159th Company to the 60th Company, to take effect May 1, 1912, and will then join company to which transferred. (March 26, War D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Francis W. Clark, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (March 26, War D.)

Cook Joseph Nolan, 54th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, War D.)

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Hartman L. Butler, C.A.C. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C., is detailed to witness the battle practice of the Atlantic Fleet to begin on or about April 1, 1912. (March 27, War D.)

Lieut. H. Geiger, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty on recruiting service, and is detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps at College Park, Md. (March 27, War D.)

**INFANTRY.****1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.**

Second Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as a member of the permanent personnel of the School of Musketry at that post. (March 20, W. Div.)

**3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.**

Leave for three months, when his services can be spared after his arrival in the United States, is granted Major Murray Nichols, 3d Inf. (March 25, War D.)

**6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.**

Capt. Edward T. Collins, 6th Inf., will make the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Wisconsin: Camp Douglas, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Menomonie, Hudson, Rice Lake, Superior, Ashland, Rhinelander, Wausau, Marshfield, Neillsville, Oconto, Marinette, Fon du Lac and Sheboygan. (March 7, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty with station in Atlanta, Ga. (March 8, D.G.)

**7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.**

First Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 23, War D.)

Leave for four months, about May 15, 1912, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 13, C. Div.)

Par. 20, S.O. 65, March 18, 1912, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf., is revoked. (March 23, War D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, about May 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 18, C. Div.)

**9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.**

Cook George Wershing, Co. M, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

**12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.**

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 12th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement under provisions of Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced. (March 21, War D.)

**16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.**

First Sergt. John Rickert, Co. E, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

**17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.**

First Lieut. George R. Byrd, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, effective on or about March 15, 1912. (March 14, D.G.)

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.**

Leave for two months and twenty-three days, about April 1, 1912, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis P. Ford, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (March 18, C. Div.)

**19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.**

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf. (March 25, War D.)

Cook Herman Boschen, Co. E, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

**20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.**

Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., aid, is appointed inspector of small-arms practice of Western Division, vice Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, adjutant general, relieved from that duty. (March 20, War D.)

Chief Musician Albert J. Kovariak, band, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Miller, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 22, War D.)

**23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.**

Leave for two months, about April 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Samuel A. Price, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (March 20, D. Lakes.)

First Sergt. Joseph Houston, Co. G, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, War D.)

**24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.**

First Sergt. Robert Cotton, Co. L, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, War D.)

**25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.**

Leave for ten days, about March 23, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aid. (March 21, D. Lakes.)

To enable him to comply with Par. 4, S.O. 60, War D., March 12, 1912, Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., is hereby relieved as quartermaster of the regiment. Capt. Martin Novak, 25th Inf., is hereby appointed quartermaster, 25th Inf. Capt. Pegram Whitworth, unassigned, 25th Inf., is hereby assigned to Co. C, 25th Inf. (March 16, 25th Inf.)

Leave for two months on account of exceptional circumstances, about April 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everett, 25th Inf. (March 16, D. Div.)

**26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.**

Leave for twenty days, about April 9, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne. (March 14, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, about April 5, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, 26th Inf., Fort Brady. (March 14, D. Lakes.)

**28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.**

The leave granted Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is extended twenty days. (March 25, War D.)

**30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLURE.**

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, about March 25, 1912, is granted

Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 15, D. Cal.)

**INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.**

Leave for three months and fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy, is granted Capt. Ora E. Hunt, Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1912, is granted Major William Weigel, Inf., recruiting officer. (March 22, War D.)

**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**

Boards of officers to consist of three medical officers or of such number less than three as may be present, will be convened at the stations indicated, May 6, 1912, for the purpose of examining the members of the Hospital Corps hereinbefore named for the position of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps:

At Fort Baker, Cal., for the examination of Sergt. Irving A. De Young.

At Fort Douglas, Utah, for the examination of Sergt. Chester C. Walters.

At Fort Flagler, Wash., for the examination of Sergt. Charles R. Bartlett.

At Fort George Wright, Wash., for the examination of Sergt. Oscar Kawfer.

At Fort Liscum, Alaska, for the examination of Sergt. Calvin D. Hendershot.

At Fort Missoula, Mont., for the examination of Sergt. Edward L. Joyce.

At Fort Shafter, H.T., for the examination of Sergt. Thomas G. Goodwin.

At Fort Stevens, Ore., for the examination of Sergt. George B. Yerger.

At Fort Worden, Wash., for the examination of Sergt. William H. Seward.

At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 25, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyers, 14th Cav., who sailed from Manila on the Sherman, will arrive in San Francisco April 5 and Mrs. Meyer and children will go to Salt Lake City to visit Mrs. Meyer's sister, Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, and Mr. Trimmer, before coming here to be guests for several months of Mrs. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas, of the city.

Mrs. S. C. Leisure made her sister, Miss Mary Doyle, of Philadelphia, the complimented guest at a charming tea Monday. St. Patrick's colors figured largely in the decorations. Mrs. A. C. Ducat poured coffee and Mrs. J. M. Lenihan served tea. Others assisting were Mesdames Ramsey D. Potts, A. H. Huguet, J. J. Toffey, Jr., Donald W. Strong and Mrs. G. V. Strong.

Captain Rubottom, 9th Cav., here to take a special course in the Signal Corps, was the guest over Sunday of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd in the city. Miss Emma Davidson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Davidson, has returned from a fortnight's visit in Lawrence, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained Saturday with a delightful dinner party for Mrs. A. C. Kautz, wife of the late General Kautz, Capt. John Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Read and Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlong.

Major and Mrs. F. R. Day, in the city for the past three months, left Friday. Major Day will go to Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Day will visit Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf in Chicago before joining Major Day. Mrs. Oliver Edwards entertained with a tea on Friday.

Mrs. Traber Norman, Miss Gettie Norman, Miss Brownie Norman and Mrs. Jennie Hall have returned from a visit in Kansas City when they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport. Mrs. S. W. Noyes entertained with a bridge tea Thursday. Prizes were given to Mrs. G. H. Estes, Mrs. C. R. Ray, Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Mrs. A. H. Huguet and Mrs. Allen Smith, of Omaha. After bridge over 100 guests were invited to a tea, and were received by Mrs. Noyes. Mrs. Paul A. Wolf and Mrs. W. P. Coleman, Mrs. W. A. Kent served salad, Mrs. Isaac Erwin poured tea, and punch was served by Mrs. George H. Estes. Others assisting were Mesdames A. H. Huguet, G. W. Stuart, L. T. Richardson and Daniel F. Craig. Miss Katherine Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, was honor guest at a dinner given Friday, March 15, by Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Van Horn.

Col. S. M. Foote, who has been attending the six weeks' special course, left Saturday for Baltimore. Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy were guests of honor Thursday at a beautiful dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham for Mrs. L. E. Hinman, of Indianapolis, Ind. Major William F. Martin, Major Herman Hall and Captain Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Furlong were hosts at dinner Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gable, of Kansas City, Mo., guests during the week of Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham, have returned to their home.

The following officers were entertained Monday with a delightful stag dinner by Col. Ezra B. Fuller: Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Major M. J. Shaw, U.S.M.C.; Major W. H. Hay, 10th Cav.; Major T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C.; Major Thomas B. Dugan; Major Edgar Russell; Major F. Daniel Webster, Col. Stephen M. Foote. Lieut. C. A. Hunt will leave on a four months' leave May 1.

Henson Estes, the little son of Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Estes, entertained Saturday afternoon with a box party at the Orpheum, when the guests included Dorothy Rutherford, Florence Richardson, Hortense Miller, Marie Richardson, Frances Estes, Katherine Munson, Dorothy Johnson, Leo Barron, Tom Hedden, Norma Watson, Chambers Hall and Dick Ovenshine.

Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk, of Fort Sill, will arrive about April 1 to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. N. Markle, at the Planters Hotel. At the musical tea given Saturday, March 16, at the riding hall, under the direction of Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., the first number was the ladies' parade, followed by a drill of non-commissioned officers, under the direction of Lieut. E. J. Pike. The polo game was very interesting also. A large number of entries have been made, and the annual horse show, which is to be held April 13, promises to be very entertaining. At the close of the ride tea was served by Mrs. Donald W. Strong, who had the assistance of Miss Helen Baker, of Atlantic City, Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, and Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 27, 1912.

There are seventeen warships in the Roads, and there are a great number of naval officers, wives, daughters and sweethearts at both hotels. The season is at its height, for both hotels are turning away guests daily. Last Wednesday Major and Mrs. William Cole entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Miss Margaret Lee, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Perry, who entertained at dinner in her honor Wednesday. Other guests were Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crank and Mrs. Starke. Major Coe and Major McNeil, from Fort Leavenworth, returned on Sunday. Capt. Richard C. Marshall returned to Washington on Sunday. Mrs. Marshall and children will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Totten for a week or so longer. Mrs. Pence gave a bridge luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Marshall. Other guests were Mesdames Coe, Barnes, Steger, Winslow, William H. Monroe, Maybach. The prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Steger entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Miss Carolyn Steger, of Washington, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Steger, returned to her home on Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a dinner Saturday for Miss Lee, Miss Abbott, Mrs. McNeil, Captain Abbott, Miss Hall, Lieutenants Duncan and Douglas. Capt. and Mrs. Morse gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Tupper. At a bridge party, in honor of Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, other guests were Mesdames Steger, Carpenter, Gray, Paterson, Pence, Masteller, Murray, Hagan, Howell, Coe, Perry, Baker, Bradley, Maybach and Miss Steger. The prizes, dainty coathangers, were won by Mrs. Hagan, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Masteller. Miss Perrin, of Baltimore, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu, returned to her home on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin gave a supper Friday after the hop for Miss Daly, Miss Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Mr. Sweeney. Sunday Midshipmen Badger and Wills gave a tea on board the U.S.S. Utah for the Misses Monroe, of Annapolis, Miss Hall and the Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenant Douglas, U.S.A., and Midshipmen Craven and Reifsneider. The party was chaperoned by Ensign and Mrs. Max B. De Mott. Tuesday Capt. Chapin, of the U.S.S. Missouri, gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Hood, Capt. and Mrs. Collins. Tuesday morning Mrs. C. W. Paterson had a bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. William Paterson. Lieutenant Douglas gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Miss Townsley, Lieutenant Stanley, Ensign Bellinger.

Miss Georgie Friel gave a five hundred party Friday evening at Captain Howell's quarters for Miss Ruth Pullman, Miss Helen Ohnstad, Messrs. Jack Kimberly, Arthur Pence, Jack and Ranson McBride. Thursday Mrs. Collins gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Strong, Hero, Pence, Barnes, Maybach, Howell, Masteller. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Howell. The Misses Emily and Louise Monroe, of Annapolis, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Knox.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnes gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Pope and Major Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain returned on Sunday from a week's stay in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a club supper Saturday for Mrs. Sumner, of Washington, Mrs. Hagan, of New York, Miss Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. McNeil, Miss Hall, Miss Abbott,

Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Duncan and Douglas. Mrs. Andrew Hazelhurst, of Evanston, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oler, of New York, and Miss Ann Oler are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly and in their honor Mrs. Kimberly gave an auction bridge party Tuesday evening, when other guests were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Totten, and Miss Kimberly. Dr. Sawman left Tuesday for a short stay in Philadelphia. Capt. and Mrs. Baker gave a club supper Saturday for Mrs. Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. Whitam and the Misses Roberts. Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had a club supper the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, and Mr. and Mrs. Rex Beach.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 25, 1912.

There has been a persistent rumor here that the Mounted Service School would be moved from Fort Riley to Front Royal, in the beautiful mountains of Virginia. There seems no likelihood, however, that the school will be moved at present, any way, as Congress is opposed to the appropriation of funds for the transfer. It is believed here that it will undoubtedly be done later, as Front Royal is considered far more suitable than Riley. It is an ideal spot for raising horses and the weather is much more suited for months of outdoor riding for the officers.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall has been called to his home on account of the serious illness of his father. He has thirty days' leave. Capt. W. R. Eastman is acting surgeon of the post during his absence.

The Auction Bridge Club met at Mrs. Browning's Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Schaeffer, Bull and Miss Hoyle. Miss Hoyle gave a supper after the skating in the gymnasium Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Stryker, entertaining Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Scott, Colonel Conklin, the Misses Stryker, Lockett and Jones, Lieutenants Adair, West, Bradley, Rumbough, Perkins, Moore, Beard, Sands, Finch, George and Amory. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley and others gave smaller entertainments after the skating.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis entertained at dinner Mrs. Morris and Lieutenant West. Mrs. Morris and little son are visiting her brother, Lieutenant West, 13th Cav., for several weeks. Lieutenant Palmer entertained at tea Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Michie, Lieutenants Nance and Riggs. Lieut. Robert M. Danford, secretary of the Mounted Service School, visited Lincoln, Neb., to lecture at the University on "Thoroughbred Horses." No officer in the Army has made a greater study of the subject or is better qualified to speak thereon.

Mrs. Bull gave a beautiful bridge luncheon on Thursday, four guests at each of the small tables. Present were Mesdames Schaeffer, Hatfield, Sands, Hoyle, Hill, Cootes, Magruder, Macdonald, Glasgow, Scherer, Clopton, Lockett, Henry, Robinson, Menard, Lewis, Raser, Adams, Pillow, Tilson, Casels, Morris, Babcock, Johnston, Patton, Perkins, Pearson, Fraser, McKinley, Eastman, Stevenson, Danford and Miss Cook. Prizes were won by Mesdames Schaeffer, Hill, Robinson, Danford, Fraser, Hensley, Magruder and Miss Cook.

Miss Cook is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cootes, for a few weeks, before returning to her home in Norfolk. Wednesday evening Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sands gave a farewell reception to Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker. This was one of the most beautiful entertainments given at Riley. Delicious refreshments were served. Those receiving were Col. and Mrs. Sands and Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Hatfield, Macdonald, Merchant, Scherer, Cootes, Pillow and the Misses Hoyle, Michie, Helen and Fanny Lockett and Miss Stryker. The 13th Cavalry orchestra played throughout the entire reception, and later quite a number stayed and danced until the wee sma' hours.

Mrs. Hensley gave a delightful bridge party in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Menard, of Kansas City, who is spending a few days with her. Those invited were Mesdames Hatfield, Hoyle, Scherer, Schaeffer, Patton, Fraser, Merchant, Turner, Weaver, Robinson, Macdonald, Raser, Adams, Lewis, Pillow, Henry, Stevenson, Babcock, Cootes, Pearson, Clopton, Perkins, Danford, McKinley, Bull, Herringshaw, Glasgow, Magruder, Eastman, Michie, Cook and Clark, Lieutenants Armstrong, Robinson, Shiverick, Moose and Nance.

The 13th Cavalry and 6th Field Artillery have been ordered to take a physical test in riding and jumping, after a plan said to be practiced in the Russian Army—a four-mile steeplechase over many hurdles and other obstacles. The officers are now training their horses for this race.

On Friday evening Chaplain Dickson gave a very interesting lecture with stereopticon views. The post commander was so much pleased with the entertainment that he published a circular commanding it in the highest terms, and advising everyone to see these views, for educational information as well as for entertainment. On Monday evening the Chaplain will repeat the entertainment for the benefit of the soldiers. Late Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Stryker left on Thursday for their home near Buffalo.

The 6th Field Artillery has been using for some time, under orders from the War Department, the system of semaphore signaling used in the 4th Field Artillery. It is based on the Navy code and adapted to Field Artillery purposes by Major Adrian S. Fleming. The men like this code very much and are becoming expert in it, often in their leisure hours practicing with each other. For Field Artillery work the semaphore is considered far superior to the Myer code. Firing data can be transmitted with the small signal flag almost as rapidly as with the telephone.

Pegues and Wright's dry goods store caught fire Saturday after midnight, and their entire stock burned up, with the exception of the millinery department. This is the second time within fifteen months that this firm has been burned out.

## FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 18, 1912.

Mrs. Holderness and her sister, Miss Mary Stilwell, of Yonkers, N.Y., arrived last week. Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers returned Wednesday, after spending a two months' leave in the South with relatives. The Post Bridge Club met Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Frank K. Ross's. The prizes, a silver encrusted plateau and a basket, were won by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee.

A jolly pound party was given at Lieut. and Mrs. John Hasson's on Thursday evening. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Miss Mildred O'Connell, Miss Amy Heard, Lieutenants Hemphill, Aleshire, Schwenck, O'Neil and Bradley.

Bowling has become quite popular with the ladies in the post. Tuesday and Thursday have been set aside as ladies' days at the bowling alley.

Major Helmick, I.G., was in the post for a few days last

week. Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. John Heard, Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Major Helmick. There was an informal hop in the administration building on Friday night. Mrs. Grote Hutchison arrived Sunday from California to join Major Hutchison. Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee had as dinner guests Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Lieut. George Dillman and Lieutenant O'Neil. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson entertained at supper on Sunday to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The table was decorated with green carnations and Irish flags. Present were Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Miss Amy Heard, Lieutenants Foley, Schwenck and Brady.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 25, 1912.

The most severe snowstorm of the season occurred on Wednesday. The Post Bridge Club met last week at Miss Amy Heard's. Capt. Archie Miller has returned to the post after spending a twenty days' leave in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter gave a dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Miss Stilwell, Miss Mildred O'Connell, Miss Amy Heard, Lieutenants Foley, Aleshire and Schwenck. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross entertained the same evening with a bowling party for Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. Mueller, Miss Stilwell, Miss O'Connell, Miss Heard, Lieutenants Foley, Aleshire, Schwenck and Brady.

Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle entertained at auction bridge on Wednesday night in honor of Miss Stilwell. Prizes were presented to Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Lieutenant Holderness. A five hundred party of nine tables was given Friday night at the Officers' Club for the benefit of the Army Relief. Prizes were given to Mrs. Stanley Koch and Col. Charles O'Connor. At the close of the evening a silver dish was raffled off and was won by Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson.

Mrs. Alexander arrived Saturday night and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Dr. and Mrs. Hanvey entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Lieutenants O'Neil and Brady. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Charles Y. O'Connor and Lieutenant O'Neil. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith had as supper guests Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Miss Amy Heard and Lieutenant Brady.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 23, 1912.

The annual regimental banquet of the 22d Infantry officers was held on Thursday evening, March 21, at the Country Club. The dining room was screened from the large ball room by the regimental flag, while smaller flags and battalion and company guidons decorated the walls. The toastmaster for the evening was the regimental commander, Col. Daniel A. Frederick, who occupied the head of the long table. Throughout the evening the regimental band gave a most delightful concert. Only officers of the 22d Infantry were present.

Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 4th Cav., has arranged to have a weekly entertainment every Saturday evening at the post hall for the soldiers of the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery stationed here, to whom the time is rather dull. The program will include moving pictures, music and dances, which will be furnished by local talent.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., in command of the border situation, made a trip to Ysleta, Texas, the middle of the week to inspect conditions in that vicinity. Considerable snarled ammunition has been apprehended in El Paso and vicinity the last ten days.

The weekly polo match, played last Sunday between the Yellow Jackets, the Toltec Club, team of El Paso, and the 4th Cavalry team, resulted in a score of 3 to 0 in favor of the Cavalry. The game was to have been between the Artillery and Cavalry, but the polo ponies of the former were not in good condition. Preceding the polo game, an exciting game of baseball was played between the 22d Infantry nine and the 4th Cavalry nine, which resulted in a score of 7 to 5 in favor of the Cavalry.

The officers of the 22d Infantry from San Antonio, Texas, in camp at this post, gave a delightful dance at the Country Club the evening of March 18, complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry, the officers of the 18th Infantry and 3d Artillery and friends from El Paso. Capt. George S. Simonds was master of ceremonies. The 22d Infantry band furnished music for the dancing, which was enjoyed by nearly 200 guests. The officers were all in full regimental dress, the glittering uniforms and red, white and yellow making a brilliant scene.

J. A. Haffer, of El Paso, leaves Monday for Washington, to remain until some action is taken by Congress on the bill recently presented by Representative W. R. Smith, of Texas, to enlarge this post to a regimental garrison. For a regimental post the present reservation is ample, though there is talk among El Pasoans of the necessity of securing a section or two more land. Mr. Haffer was chairman of a committee which visited Washington last month to urge the enlargement of this post and was recently informed by Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., who is assisting in obtaining the enlargement, that a representative on the ground would facilitate matters.

The wives of the officers of the 4th Cavalry had an "at home" day on Thursday to callers from the city.

## FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., March 27, 1912.

Mrs. Hess visited in Brooklyn for several days and returned Thursday. Major and Mrs. Williams gave a pretty dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. McKie, Miss Holt and Mr. Pirie. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Holt, Miss Hobart, Mr. Pirie and Mr. Crawford. Mrs. Phisterer had with her as her house guest Miss Leonora Hobart, of Boonville, N.Y., in whose honor Mrs. Phisterer had a small tea Saturday as well as the dinner party later. Present in the afternoon were Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Williams, Miss Holt and Mrs. McKie.

Capt. and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Angell, Capt. and Mrs. Ansell and Mr. and Mrs. McKie. Captain Ansell, who has been in Washington for ten days, returned on Saturday. Captain Wylie, who has been at Fort Monroe taking his examination for promotion, returned yesterday.

Bowling was in order on Monday night, a number of the officers and ladies participating. After the game suppers were given at different homes. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer gave a beautiful dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Angell, Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Feeter and Major Callan. Mrs. Hess has a delightful luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Failing, of Portland, Ore., and Miss Webster, of Brooklyn, inviting Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Phisterer.

Mrs. E. Van A. Andrus, widow of General Andrus and mother of Capt. Malcom Andrus, is visiting Mrs. Edward De Knight in Bay Ridge, and on Thursday afternoon, March 21, Mrs. De Knight gave a beautiful bridge in her honor, when those attending from Fort Hamilton were Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Phisterer, both of whom brought home prizes.

Scarlet fever has broken out in several of the schools in Bay Ridge and the children of the post are having a holiday in consequence. There is much excitement among them over the arrival of a small colt in the stables last Saturday. "Hamilton," named for his birthplace, promises to be a great pet among them all.

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**PROSPECTS OF NAVAL LEGISLATION.**

The specter of a bond issue completely stamped a caucus of the Democratic members of the House on March 27, and it not only went on record against any battleships, but voted not to report a public building bill in which about two-thirds of the members were interested. A combination between the advocates of a two-battleship program and a public building bill had been formed, and it was generally conceded that if this could not be broken up the leaders of the Democratic side would be defeated and the former action of the caucus reversed.

But shortly after the caucus convened the word was quietly passed around that the tariff program which had been passed by the House made such large reductions in the revenue of the Government that a public building bill and a two-battleship naval Appropriation bill would create such a deficit that a bond issue would be necessary. It was stated in this connection that certain Republican insurgents on the Senate side had agreed to join with the Democratic Senators and pass the House Democrats' tariff program. This information was not delivered in a speech on the floor of the caucus, but was quietly whispered to the leaders of the battleship and public building combination. It thoroughly frightened them, and the battleship program was defeated by a vote of 117 to 26.

As this is more than a two-thirds vote it binds the Democrats and makes it extremely difficult to put through even a one-battleship program. There is not much doubt that the Senate will insert amendments for two battleships, but it is extremely doubtful whether any battleships can be forced through the House when the bill comes out of the conference committee.

Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, proposed a compromise of one battleship and one armored cruiser, but after hours of heated debate this was laid on the table upon a motion of Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky. Mr. James was supported in his fight against the two-battleship program, or any battleships, by Representatives Underwood, Fitzgerald and Kitchen. Chairman Padgett received the support of Representatives Murray and Talbot. In discussing the action of the caucus Secretary of the Navy Meyer said:

The Democratic party in the House caucus last night gave final notice to the country that it is opposed to an efficient Navy. Their action is the first step in the direction of a declining Navy. It will depreciate the military value of the fleet as an insurance against war and arrest progress. Even if a year from now we renew the building program of two battleships a year the order Dec. 31, 1915, would be as follows: Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, United States. Only a year ago the United States was second. The leaders of the Democratic party are losing sight of the political and military necessity of the command of the Pacific. Their parsimonious policy will not be creditable or satisfactory to a nation of ninety millions of people. So far as can be foreseen at present, the United States will be the only important naval Power in the world this year which will not lay down a single capital ship."

It would appear that the Republican insurgents will have to share the responsibility for this blow at the prestige of our Navy. It is understood that the House Committee, now that it has been instructed by the Democratic caucus not to report in favor of any battleships, will provide for a larger auxiliary program than has ever been carried by a single appropriation bill. Just what this will consist of has not yet been determined, as the committee has not held a meeting since the Democratic caucus. Probably the bill will place the regulation of the navigation of Pearl Harbor under the Navy Department. The Treasury Department has reported favorably upon this proposition, and as a result the commandant of the naval station at Hawaii will formulate the navigation regulations for the harbor. It is also expected that an increase of 2,000 men in the enlisted strength of the Navy will be allowed. Thirteen officers and 400 enlisted men will also be added to the Marine Corps.

Considerable opposition has developed in the committee to the proposition for sea service as one of the requirements for promotion in the Navy. It has been practically agreed that it would be disastrous to make any such provision effective at present, and that no law of this character could be put into effect without seriously decreasing the efficiency of the Navy. There is also considerable doubt as to whether sea service as a qualification for promotion can ever be made effective without seriously hampering the administration of the Navy afloat and on shore. Such a policy would be contrary to the proposition for more permanent management of the navy yards, which is advocated by the members of the committee which proposed the sea service legislation. So far no amendment providing for sea

service as one of the requirements of promotion has been proposed which is satisfactory to anything like a majority of the members of the committee.

In all probability a provision will be incorporated in this year's Naval Appropriation bill creating a Naval Medical Reserve Corps, fashioned after the Army Medical Reserve. In fact, the bill as introduced is the same as that passed for the Army, with such changes as are required to make it applicable to the Navy. At the regular session of Congress Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., in his hearing before the Naval Affairs Committee, convinced the members that such legislation should be enacted for the Navy. As the bill will not call for the expenditure of any money, it will not encounter opposition from the advocates of naval economy. At the same time it would make available for service in the Navy in event of war a large number of medical officers.

The prospects are bright for an increase in the Navy Pay Corps this session. A tentative agreement for the incorporation of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill by which twenty officers will be added to the Corps in the first year and ten the second has been reached in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. If it is reported out in this form it will be subject to a point of order on the floor of the House but if one is raised the provision will be placed in the bill when it reaches the Senate. An understanding to this effect, it is understood, has already been reached in the Senate Committee. The need of an increase in the Pay Corps is generally recognized among Senators and Representatives who have given the Navy any serious study. While the Navy appropriations have grown from \$85,000,000 to \$130,000,000 there has been no increase in the Corps, which conducts most of the business of the Navy. The board of civilian experts which examined the accounting system of the Navy recognized the need of more pay officers and recommended an increase in the Corps.

#### QUALIFIED PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

It is to be hoped that the Committee on Insular Affairs will not report to the House the Jones bill giving "qualified" independence to the Philippines for a few years to be followed with complete independence, until it shall have heard from such experts on the Islands as Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss; the Secretary of the Interior; Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippines, and other who have first-hand information of the character and capabilities of the natives of the Archipelago. It will be recalled that Mr. Worcester, who is said to be the best informed man in the world on Philippine ethnology and racial types, has said that the granting of independence to the Islands would mean the early subjugation of the Christians in the Islands by the more warlike Mohammedan Moros. In this opinion Army officers of wide experience in the control of Moros and Filipinos coincide. They know and understand the deep and implacable animosity of the Moro for his Filipino neighbor, a hatred that time seems only to strengthen and that is prevented from developing its complete results of war and slaughter only by the fact that the white men—the Spaniards in their day and the Americans now—have kept the Moros on one island and the Filipinos virtually upon another.

Independence might mean to the Moros liberty to prosecute a war of extermination or subjugation against their hated rivals to the north, and the outcome would doubtless be that the United States would merit a large measure of condemnation from the world in general for having permitted such a conflict of races. The United States has not only at present the duty of educating the natives in the science of self-government but in keeping peace among the tribes. If it were a matter of a homogeneous people with a common religious belief the question of independence would be far simpler than it is at present with its Moro complications and with the many tribes of different ideals and different religions. The very fact that the expressions of Chairman Jones, the father of the bill, do not show any appreciation on his part of the existence of this Moro problem indicates how superficial after all are the thought and study behind this bill to give an impracticable independence to an unqualified people. This is not to say that there are not some educated Filipinos entirely fitted for self government. We mean that the great bulk of the Filipino population are ready for the exploitation of their ignorance by the few skilful politicians who will be able to lift themselves above the common level and control the government, or what will pass for government in the Islands under the régime proposed by Mr. Jones.

This bill (H.R. 22143) provides that a qualified independence shall begin in the Islands on July 4, 1913. Following an eight-year probationary period, complete independence shall be granted in 1921. The bill permits the United States to retain control over lands and waters such as will give it a safe coaling and naval base in the Orient, as well as cable terminals. A law-making body of Senators and Representatives is to be elected in the spring of 1913. It will draft a constitution and make laws. The constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, only those owning \$250 worth of property being allowed to vote. The uncivilized and non-Christian islanders are to have representation in this native Congress. Mr. Jones believes that the Christian provinces will be able to control and help educate and civilize the non-Christian provinces. Great Britain, Japan, Germany and France will be asked to sign an agreement with the United States to guarantee the neutralization of the Islands. During the eight years of

probation, legislation of the native congress may be vetoed by the President and Congress of the United States and all treaties made by the Island government shall be subject to the approval of the President and Senate of the United States.

Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., in his annual report as governor of the Moro Province for the year 1908, said: "The Moros have no political aspirations, know naught of representative government, and have no conception or knowledge of any form of control except as they see it demonstrated with force." It is to this kind of ignorance that Mr. Jones's bill would give representation in the Philippine Congress.

The mere presentation before Congress of such a bill as this is likely to give the ignorant Filipinos a totally wrong idea of the attitude of the United States. It will be easy for designing leaders to fill them with the idea that this country has become afraid of the pugnacious spirit of the natives and is preparing to give up in despair its task of holding the islands. Out of this feeling may grow a spirit of lawlessness that may have a sad harvest of bloodshed. Another marked weakness in the bill is the setting of an arbitrary date for the granting of complete independence irrespectively of the capacity shown by the natives in the eight years for self-government. Far better would it be, from the viewpoint of constructive statesmanship, to leave the date open and to make the grant of entire independence a reward for the attainment of certain standards essential to the status of citizenship. Then independence would be something to be striven for, not to be idly waited for.

#### STATE MILITIA FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

To make the state Militia available for service in a foreign war it is now proposed to convert it into a volunteer army by amending the Dick Law. In conference with a number of officers of the National Guard, several members of the House Committee on Military Affairs have formulated a bill which they think will overcome the constitutional objections to the present organization of Militia as set forth in the opinion of the Attorney General.

When the Dick bill was enacted it was generally assumed by officers of the National Guard that the state Militia was made available for any sort of service when called out by the President. The first intimation that this was not true came in the opinion of the Attorney General, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL March 16, page 881. This leaves the National Guard in a very embarrassing situation. Many of its officers do not believe that the Guard should wait until Congress passes the Militia Pay bill. They realize that on account of the economy policy of the House the Pay bill, calling for such a large appropriation, will encounter opposition, which can be avoided by amendments to the Dick bill.

It is possible that the name of the state troops will be changed from "Organized Militia" to "National Guard." Under the proposed plan the President will be authorized to call out all or a part of the National Guard to support the Regular Army whenever necessary. It will be urged that it is highly important that this legislation should be passed without delay owing to the probability of the need of the state troops in Mexico. An effort will be made to secure an immediate report for the bill from the House Committee on Military Affairs and pass it under a suspension of the rules of the House. In its tentative form the bill provides for the amendment of Section 5 of the Dick Act. The subjoined is the text of the bill discussed at the conference:

Sec. 5. That any organization of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, participating in the appropriation provided for in Sec. 1661, R.S., or Sec. 13 of this act as approved May 27, 1908, shall be a volunteer army for the use of the United States when in the judgment of the President the necessities of the Service are greater than can be performed by the Regular Army, and a greater force is authorized by Congress, and may be used either within or without the territory of the United States for the unexpired term for which they are enlisted by their respective states, territories or the District of Columbia, unless sooner relieved by order of the President: Provided further, That when called into the service of the United States they shall be taken into the Service as organized at the time the call is made, namely, by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent or separate organizations as the quota of each state or the District of Columbia, or major fraction thereof, may require, including all regimental, brigade, division and staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army: And provided further, That when called into the service of the United States and while serving as a volunteer army, officers and enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowance as officers and enlisted men of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and in determining the amount of pay of all officers and enlisted men length of service in the Organized Militia shall be considered the same as if said service had been in the Regular Army.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight will raise his flag as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet on May 1. His flagship will be the armored cruiser Tennessee. Eventually the Reserve Fleet will consist of twenty-one ships, and will be kept in condition to go to sea on very short notice. Officers and men will be under the same discipline as the active fleet when it is in port. On account of its being only partly manned Admiral Knight will not make an attempt to take the whole fleet to sea at one time. From time to time three or four of the ships will be manned and taken to sea on short maneuvers. All of the equipment and all except the perishable stores will be kept on the ships, so that the fleet will actually be a second line of defense. Among the ships which will be included in the fleet are the Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Kearsarge, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Washington, Montana, North Carolina, Birmingham, Chester, Salem, Tacoma and numerous other cruisers and auxiliary ships.

It can be stated upon the highest authority that Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will be offered the vacancy in the line resulting from the retirement of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush. Some time ago President Taft, who has a high opinion of the fine work that General Edwards has done in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, expressed a desire to give him a commission as a general officer in the line of the Army, believing that the rank of major general would not be any too great a reward for General Edwards. General Edwards, it is understood, is anxious to serve with troops, but some of his friends insist that he has such a knowledge of conditions in the islands that his removal from the bureau at this time would be a great loss to the Government. President Taft is not inclined to make a change in the head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, but he realizes that it would be an injustice to General Edwards to insist upon his retaining the place in the War Department while he is ambitious to go back to the line of the Army. It is possible that General Edwards will be assigned to the command of the Department of California if he accepts the commission of brigadier general in the line.

Service legislation will receive very scant consideration in the House in the next two or three weeks on account of political conditions. On March 26 Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs was unable to secure a quorum to consider the Veterinary bill because of the absence of so many members from the city. Naval legislation will also be delayed and it is impossible at this time to say on what date the Appropriation bill will be reported out. This condition will probably prevail until about April 15. Between this time and then a great many Congressional primaries will be held and the members will be kept at home looking after their political fences. The primary laws, in effect in a great many States, make it necessary for most members to conduct two campaigns to retain their seats in Congress. One is to be for the nomination and the other for election. In a great many instances the fight for renomination will be sharper than the one for re-election.

The abolition of the Army muster roll in its present form will probably take place on July 1. Probably the last muster with the old roll will be for the period of May and June. The Secretary of War, as before stated, approved the plan for this reform in paper work of the Army some time ago, and those in charge of the change have been perfecting the physical features of the new form. It is estimated that the change will bring about at least a reduction of fifty per cent. of the keeping of the records of the enlisted personnel. There will not only be a great reduction in the work to be done in the Adjutant General's Department, but by the officers serving with troops. In making this change the War Department has anticipated the recommendations of the Cleveland Efficiency Board. The proposition for this change was taken up by the War Department before the Commission began to examine into the business methods of the Army.

Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., is being retained temporarily as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet for diplomatic reasons. In reality Rear Admiral Nicholson is in command, as he is directing the operations of the fleet, while Rear Admiral Murdock is representing the Government in an official capacity in negotiations with the Powers and the authorities in China. It is understood that as soon as Rear Admiral Nicholson becomes acquainted with the situation in the Far East Rear Admiral Murdock will be relieved. At the Navy Department it is stated that there is no intention to keep Rear Admiral Murdock on duty with the Asiatic Fleet any longer than the conditions in China require his presence there.

Although President Taft has not taken up the matter, it is generally believed at Washington that he will appoint Col. Henry O. S. Heistand as Adjutant General of the Army. Colonel Heistand is the ranking colonel in the Adjutant General's Department, and it has been the almost uniform policy of President Taft to observe the seniority rule in making Army appointments. Aside from the preference to which Colonel Heistand is entitled by virtue of seniority, the President has a high opinion of his qualifications for the place, having had an opportunity while Secretary of War to become acquainted with him. The announcement of the appointment is expected before April 10.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, upon recommendation of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, has decided to report favorably an appropriation of \$500 to provide cups for horse shows. The Cavalry Association, of which General Carter is president, has been donating the amount necessary to purchase the cups which have been offered in the Virginia circuit, and so much success has attended this movement that it is thought desirable to extend it to other horse breeding sections of the country. It was thought, however, that the necessary funds for these cups should be provided by the General Government rather than by officers who are members of the Cavalry Association.

**THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**  
**SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.**

This has been a quiet week in Congress. There was no session at all on Saturday, March 23, on account of the adjournment for attendance upon the burial ceremonies of the victims of the U.S.S. Maine disaster, which solemn testimonial is described in another column. On Monday, March 25, little business was transacted, an adjournment being taken out of respect to the memory of Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, who died the day before.

S. Res. 269 passed by the Senate March 25, calls upon the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy and all the other secretaries for a detailed report as to motor and other vehicles used in their respective departments.

The Senate on March 21 passed without amendment H.J. Res. 178, creating a commission to investigate and report on the establishment of a permanent maneuvering grounds, etc., at Anniston, Ala.

The bill S. 3917, for retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain Philippine Scouts, with rank of Captain of Infantry, was passed by the Senate March 21. The history of this case was given in our issue of March 9, page 862.

Favorable report on S. 271, to authorize the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication, the House Military Committee recommends reduction in amounts of appropriation to \$25,000 for the War Department and \$7,000 for the Navy Department, and amends provisions of Sec. 3 to read: "Provided, That the aforesaid sums of money shall be expended, respectively, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and that they shall make to Congress each year detailed statements showing how the money herein appropriated has been expended and to whom; provided further, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used in the purchase of any such records that may be discovered either in the hands of private owners or in public depositories."

Senator du Pont proposes to offer as an amendment to the Rivers and Harbors bill, H.R. 21477, the following: "Provided, That Sec. 5 of the Act making appropriations for rivers and harbors, approved Feb. 27, 1911, shall not be interpreted to prevent the assignment or transfer as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, of such graduates of the United States Military Academy as have been or who may be recommended for such assignment upon graduation by the academic board of the said military academy in excess of the minimum number made mandatory therein."

The Senate on March 21 passed S. 5757, "That imprisonment as a penalty for desertion of seamen from vessels of the United States and for neglect or refusal to join the vessel, authorized by Sections 4596 and 4600 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Sections 1921 of the Act approved Dec. 21, 1898, is hereby abolished." Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect thirty days after its approval."

The House on March 21 passed H.J. Res. 239, to deliver a condemned cannon to the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., to be used for furnishing badges of the Order.

The House on March 26 passed H. Res. 448, as follows:

Resolved, That the great importance and necessity of a practical knowledge of aviation as it relates to warfare being now generally admitted by all civilized nations, some of which are spending large sums of money in equipping their armies with various kinds of air craft as a means both of attack and of transport, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed, to send to the House of Representatives full information upon the following points:

First. The results of his investigations and the transmission of any reports made by our official agents in foreign countries as to the development and value of aerial navigation, either for the purpose of warfare or to encourage scientific research.

Second. The extent and cost of our Government's equipment in aeroplanes or other air craft now being used in any capacity by the War Department, and the nature of the instruction in aeronautics which is being given to its Army officers and enlisted men.

Third. The plans now contemplated by the War Department for increasing the present equipment of aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes, and other air craft for the purposes of warfare and national defense, together with recommendations for such legislation as will adequately provide for such service with reference both to increasing the number of Army officers of the Signal Corps who may be detailed for aviation service as well as the establishment of additional schools of instruction and the building up of our air fleet commensurate with the necessity of properly maintaining our military status among the nations of the world.

The House on March 21 passed H.R. 14925, amending Section 1 of the "Act to parole U.S. prisoners," approved June 25, 1910, to read: "That every prisoner who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offense against the United States and is confined in execution of the judgment of such conviction in any United States penitentiary or prison, for a definite term or terms of over one year or for the term of his natural life, whose record of conduct shows that he has observed the rules of such institution, and who, if sentenced for a definite term, has served one-third of the total of such term or terms for which he was sentenced, or, if sentenced for the term of his natural life, has served not less than fifteen years, may be released on parole as hereinafter provided."

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Using as a frontispiece a picture of that famous old steamer the U.S.S. Black Hawk, Vol. 24, Series 1, of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, has recently come from the Government Printing Office. It has been prepared under the direction of Secretary of the Navy Meyer by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent of the Library and Naval War Records. The book deals with the naval forces in Western waters, from Jan. 1 to May 17, 1863. The reports and correspondence are placed chronologically, with a distinct heading for every paper. In the record of events in which both sides took part the Confederate reports, where obtainable, immediately follow the Union reports, while the miscellaneous Confederate correspondence is to be found at the end of the volume. Reference to the table of contents will show the context of these Confederate papers. That the work of the Navy on the rivers was of a character to try the temper of even so good an officer as Admiral David D. Porter is shown by his report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U.S. Mississippi Squadron, Yazoo River, Feb. 23, 1863, in which occurs this complaint: "With an army of 29,000 men on this river doing nothing, I have to protect the whole line of river against guerrillas and am called on to send a gunboat to convoy 10,000 troops with abund-

ance of artillery. I don't complain of this. I am ready at a moment's notice to convoy them, and glad to keep them under the sheltering wing of the Navy. I only mention it to show how unjust these Army generals are in their complaints." Then follows a remark that can be a good guide to any officer anywhere: "I never complain of these matters to the generals; my aim is to serve the public and not stop to raise points." The records here published have to do with the preliminary operations that led to the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4. The Black Hawk was the flagship of Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron near Vicksburg. That General Grant in his operations at Vicksburg was affected by the necessity of making some concessions to the temper of his men who had not yet become so inured to war as to take things as they came and not ask questions is indicated by his letter to General Sherman dated Smith's Plantation, La., April 27, 1863, in which Sherman is told if he thinks it advisable to make a reconnaissance of Haynes' Bluff, taking as much force and as many steamers as he liked. Then Grant goes on: "The effect of a heavy demonstration in that direction would be good so far as the enemy are concerned, but I am loth to order it, because it would be so hard to make our own troops understand that only a demonstration was intended, and our people at home would characterize it as a repulse. I therefore leave it with you whether to make such a demonstration."

"Port Arthur" is the subject of Part 2 of Volume 5 of the official account by the Russian General Staff of the Russo-Japanese war, as Germanized by Freiherr von Tettau, lieutenant colonel of the German army, who was with the Russian army during the war. This book, in nearly 500 pages of text and tables and ten large maps, covers the events from the beginning to the end of the siege of Port Arthur, and the story is told in diary form. The publishers are E. G. Mittler and Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin, Germany. The price, 8.50 and 11 mks., according to binding.

The latest novel by Gaston Leroux, "The Man with the Black Feather," will interest those who deal in the occult and in atavistic psychological studies that take the form of romance. The mystery of the story centers around the inexplicable behavior of M. Longuet, a prosaic Parisian manufacturer of rubber stamps, who suddenly develops what seems to be the nature of a remote and ingeniously criminal ancestor. The reader wanders through a labyrinth of surmises and conjectures, little prepared for the surprising denouement. The volume is from the press of Small, Maynard and Company, Boston.

**AVIATION NOTES.**

It is expected that the Signal Corps Aviation School will change its base of operations from Augusta, Ga., to College Park, Md., on April 3. Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling arrived in Washington March 27 to look over the plant at College Park and prepare it for the opening of the school there. The other officers and men now serving with the school will follow shortly. During the week ending March 24 the school devoted its attention principally to the tests of the new dual control Curtiss aeroplane designed specially as a military weight-carrying machine. Aviator Charles F. Walsh, of the Curtiss Company, did the flying, and represented the manufacturer. All tests prescribed by the specifications have been completed except the ascending with 450 pounds at the rate of 200 feet per minute. The contractor desires to try this plan at College Park, where the conditions are believed to be more favorable than at Augusta, especially as to safe landing places for a long, straight course. During the trials Mr. Walsh made a total of seventeen flights, and in addition to these the officers made eighteen flights during the three flying days; these had a total duration of three hours and twenty-five minutes. Lieutenant Winder, of the Ohio N.G., began receiving lessons in flying the Wright aeroplane: Lieutenant Kirtland is his instructor. In addition to flying by the Army there were several flights by Aviator Paul Peck in his Columbia biplane and by Mr. Joseph Richter in the Rex Smith aeroplane.

Ensign Victor D. Herbst, U.S.N., while attempting to land on the bay at San Diego, Cal., March 22, with the Wright hydro-aeroplane, received slight injuries when the machine suddenly overturned. The hydro-aeroplane fell in four feet of water. Ensign Herbst was soon on his feet, and was assisted to the shore by students from the Curtiss aviation school. The accident was due, he said, to misjudging the speed and height of the machine.

Aviation is not in a stage of development that seems to justify the National Guard in extensive experimentation. Capt. Harry G. Chase, Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Massachusetts Guard, advises against Massachusetts taking up the study of aviation, as the dangers as well as the expense attached to tests practically place it outside the sphere of Militia activities. Some of the signalmen of the National Guard are eager to take up problems of flying, but well informed officers of the Guard hold that experimentation may very properly at this time be confined to the Army and Navy, as the shortcomings of the state soldier are manifest in so many other departments that time should be spent in correcting these, rather than in taking up difficult and dangerous work.

Corps. Thomas O'Brien and Richard Saunders, Co. M, 3d Battn., U.S. Engrs., have completed at Fort Leavenworth a monoplane model whose novel feature is its engine, which, we are told, is run by gas generated from gunpowder.

The nations of Continental Europe are growing anxious about their fortifications and frontier defenses being reconnoitered from air craft in peace time. Airships of a neighboring state can legally fly over such places as Metz, Königsberg and even Cronstadt and take photographs of every detail of the defenses. The Russians have been the first to take steps to discourage this practice. In future, if a foreign dirigible or aeroplane lands in Russia, the airmen are to be arrested and searched, and are not to be released unless they can prove their innocence of any intention of espionage.

Jules Vedrines, the famous French aviator, driving a 140 horsepower monoplane, recently established a new world's speed record for an hour by flying 101 2-3 miles. The best previous record was 88 1-3 miles, which was made by Vedrines on Jan. 13 last. The advance made by the French army is now being emulated in the navy, the Minister of Marine having decided to use the Montpelier aerodrome for the trial of hydroplanes and the training of naval airmen. The French navy has an aeroplane at Buc, and a Voisin hydroplane will begin its trials at Toulon on April 15. The cruiser *Foudre* has been specially prepared for aviation work and has been fitted with a platform for the landing of aeroplanes. The aerodrome of Fréjus will ultimately be the headquarters of the Naval Air Corps. The supplementary

naval estimates admit of the purchase of ten flying machines.

Germany is rapidly developing the aerial arm of its military system. The second "flying squadron" has just been completed, and probably will be commanded by Major Gross, of the Airship Division. It will be stationed at Zehnerdorf. A second military pilot school also is to be opened.

The German army authorities ordered a new Zeppelin and a new Parseval dirigible airship on March 23. The new Zeppelin balloon is a duplicate of the existing military Zeppelin, and is expected to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Lieut. O. M. Waterlow, R.E. (Air Battn.), lecturing on military airships before the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain on March 4, said that the airship compares fairly well with the aeroplane in regard to transport. As to the question of its possible use in warfare, he did not think the airship would have much to fear from a single man. It could rise easily, while an aeroplane could not turn about quickly. A conflict between an airship and an aeroplane need not be the one-sided affair that some critics sought to make out. The airship's advantages would lie in its greater maneuvering power in every plane, its greater offensive power and its power of remaining stationary so as to get a perfect gun platform. An aeroplane would supply speedy information, but a commanding officer would have to rely for details on the airship. Detailed observation of fire he did not think would be practicable from an airship, but it would be useful in locating bivouac fires and the enemy's lines, and by stopping the craft it should be possible to discover where night marching was taking place.

Sublieutenant Albokrinoff, of the Russian army, and his assistant, an engineer, when making a flight in a Farman biplane at the flying ground attached to the military aviation school at Sebastopol on March 23 were killed instantly when the machine was overturned by a gust of wind. Lieut. Henri Sevelle, an army aviator, was killed on March 13 at Pau, France, while making a flight.

A woman aviator, Mlle. Suzanne Bernard, was killed at Etampes, France, on March 10, when undergoing examination for a pilot's license. She was only nineteen years old, and had successfully passed most of the tests. Contrary to the advice of the examining officials, she attempted a sharp turn to the right. The machine was caught by an eddy and capsized. It fell 200 feet, and the woman was crushed beneath the motor. Mme. Driancourt, while making a flight at Issy on March 9, dropped from a great height. She managed partly to right her machine before it struck the ground, but was seriously injured. It would seem that aviation is a field in which the participation of women might well be discouraged.

A despatch from Benghazi, Tripoli, March 18, says: "Bombs dropped from an aeroplane belonging to the Italian expeditionary force killed ten Arabs in a Turkish camp some distance from this city to-day. Before the aeroplane was noticed by the enemy the Italian officer had made valuable observations. Then some of the Arabs opened fire, to which the Italian aeronauts replied by dropping several bombs with deadly accuracy, which exploded in the middle of a group of Arabs. Ten men fell dead and several others were seen to be wounded as they hurriedly scattered. The aeroplane then returned to the Italian camp." A correspondent with the Turkish forces reporting on what appears to be the same transaction says: "The airships were under perfect control. They stopped almost still over the coast town of Zanzour, about fourteen miles west of the city of Tripoli, and dropped a bomb in the street. Four persons were killed by the explosion and ten others wounded, all of them non-combatants."

At Strasburg, Germany, March 19, it is reported, a captive balloon broke from its moorings and came in contact with a high power electric cable. The current set fire to the balloon, which burst at a low altitude, the two lieutenants, Cloren and Reewer, being thrown to the ground, where they were found unconscious.

Much interest was recently excited in Constantinople by the arrival there of five monoplanes purchased in France for use in Tripoli. The difficulty at once presented itself of getting them to Tripoli, as it would be a flight of 300 miles to Benghazi from Crete, the nearest Turkish possession. It was thought that an attempt would be made to run the Italian blockade and to land them on the Tripolitan coast.

**DISTRIBUTING RELICS OF THE MAINE.**

The Secretaries of War and Navy were charged with the duty of distributing the relics of the Maine, nearly all of which are at the Washington Navy Yard. The Secretaries intrusted the actual distribution to Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., who found that the number and character of the relics will be entirely inadequate to meet the flood of applications, the principal demand being for guns and heavy pieces of ordnance for monumental purposes. Only four small guns were recovered, but there was a large quantity of scrap brass and iron suitable for conversion into tablets and other parts of monuments. As a result the applicants, numbering more than 2,000, will have to be content with odd pieces of the ship's equipment—shells and armor, crockery, silverware, etc.

The keen competition for the steel foremast of the Maine was decided in favor of the Naval Academy, where it will be erected as a monument. This mast was one of the first articles saved from the wreck during the recent operations. It is now at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Army, at Governors Island, N.Y. It is smaller than the mainmast, to be erected at Arlington. The city of Key West, Fla., is allotted a big steel turret cover, which was saved in fair condition. The city will utilize it in the erection of a monument in one of the parks of that city, a quantity of scrap iron and brass being intended for use as tablets. A monument is to be erected in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, a native of that city, who was one of the victims of the disaster. For use in that monument the committee allotted a torpedo port and tube, fifty feet of brass railing and a quantity of scrap brass and iron for tablets. The city of Red Oak, Ia., home of Engineer D. R. Merritt, another victim of the Maine, also will build a monument to the memory of that officer. An allotment of two ten-inch shells, two six-inch shells, an air port cover and fifty pounds of scrap brass and iron was made for that purpose.

Allotments are made to the Washington Navy Yard Museum and Seaman's Gunnery School, to the Navy Department Corridor, Naval Observatory, Naval Academy, the North Chicago, Newport, Norfolk and Yerba Buena Naval Training Stations, New York Navy Yard Electric School, Machinist School, Charleston, S.C.; Naval Museums, Boston and Portsmouth. Other relics of the Maine have been allotted to municipalities and patriotic societies in accordance with the provisions

of the law, in part as follows: Fort Worth, Texas; Hoboken, N.J.; Somerset, Ky.; Elizabeth, N.J.; Sheldon, N.D.; Salem, Mass.; Callaway, Neb.; Woburn, Mass.; Bay City, Mich.; Newburg, N.Y.; Sioux City, Iowa; Nelson Cole Camp, No. 2, U.S.W.V.; University of Maine; Soldiers' Home, Maine, a rifle and six pieces of chinaware; Maine National Monument Committee; Army and Navy Club, Manila, P.I.; four veteran associations and the following: Rock Island, Ill.; Fort William Henry, Bristol, Me.; Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.; Gloucester, Mass.; Ravenna, Ohio; Conneaut, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Jefferson, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; Kearny, N.J.; Ligonier, Ind.; Muskegon, Mich.; Oakland, Cal.; Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.; Meriden, Conn.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; New Brunswick, N.J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Deadwood, S.D.; Norwalk, Ohio; Provincetown, Mass.; Hannibal, Mo.; Tilton, N.H.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Antigo, Wis.; Cattaraugus, N.Y.; Jersey City, N.J.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Navy Department, a small shell, cartridge cases and miscellaneous crockery; Agnes I. Harris, Washington, D.C., a spoon and two pieces of chinaware; Eustace J. Lancaster, Washington, D.C., a 6-pounder projectile; Chief Gunner Joseph Hill, U.S.N., a revolver; Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., a rifle; Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd, U.S.N., four keys, ten pieces of chinaware and a china platter.

Distribution of personal effects has been made to Rear Admirals Sigsbee and Wainwright; Comdr. G. F. W. Holman; Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Holden, Arthur Crenshaw and A. Bronson; Med. Dir. L. G. Henneberger, Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chief Carpenter George Helms, C. W. Jungen, George P. Blow, Samuel R. Bell, Mrs. John J. Blanden, Mrs. John Hood, E. H. Merritt, Julia B. Jenkins, relatives of the dead.

#### TRIAL OF THE FLORIDA.

The 21,000-ton battleship Florida of the U.S. Navy, which underwent her standardization trial over the Rockland (Me.) course on March 25, beat the speed record of all previous American battleships, and is probably the fastest vessel of her class in the world, according to advices received from the trial. These advices, although unofficial, are held to be reliable, and the speed of the Florida is computed as 22.54 knots. She was built at the navy yard, New York, while her sister ship, the Utah, built at a private yard, on her best run made a record of 21.637 knots.

The trial of the Florida on March 25 was made in a rough sea and a brisk wind, using only coal, as her oil tanks have not yet been installed. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, who was on board, declined to give out any official figures except to confirm the high speed record.

The Florida completed twenty-two runs, making three each at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20½ knots and seven at top speed. The average of the five top speed runs was 21.974. The British Dreadnought Vanguard, with a record of 22.50, has been considered previously the fleetest battleship of the world.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp was in command of the Florida. The trial board consisted of Capt. A. F. Fecheler, president; Comdr. T. J. Senn, recorder; Capt. W. S. Smith, Capt. C. S. Williams and Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, assisted by Lieut. C. E. Courtney and Asst. Naval Constr. Edward S. Land.

The four hours' endurance test of the battleship was held March 26, during which she had to make 20.75 knots an hour. The run was completed at six o'clock off Provincetown, to be followed by twenty-four-hour run at 19-knot speed, a twenty-four hour run at 12-knot speed and a two hour run at top speed.

#### NAVY RETIRED LIST.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information in response to Senate resolution of Feb. 15, 1912, relative to officers and men on the retired list of the Navy, shows the estimated total cost for such officers for the fiscal year 1920 is \$3,612,000, and for the fiscal year 1930 \$3,829,000. The estimated total cost for enlisted men on the retired list of the Navy for the fiscal year 1920 is \$454,965.50; for the fiscal year 1930 \$678,312.20.

Table A shows total number of officers on the retired list on Jan. 1, 1912, according to grade and rank, and total amount of yearly compensation paid to such officers. Condensed, they are:

Line: Rear admiral 149, commodore 45, captain 55, commander 78, lieutenant commander 27, lieutenant 40, lieutenant (junior grade) 11, ensign 32; total, \$1,728,572.50.

Medical Corps: Surgeon general 2, medical director 34, medical inspector 11, surgeon 24, passed assistant surgeon 13, assistant surgeon 11; total, \$297,720.

Pay Corps: Paymaster general 4, pay director 13, pay inspector 4, paymaster 9, passed assistant paymaster 1, assistant paymaster 2; total, \$195,980.

Engineer Corps: Engineer-in-chief 2, chief engineer 32, passed assistant engineer 21, assistant engineer 15; total, \$192,110.

Chaplains 11, \$37,815.

Professors of mathematics 6, \$23,025.

Construction Corps: Naval constructor 6, assistant naval constructor 1; total, \$23,910.

Civil Engineer Corps: Civil engineers 6, \$23,550.

Chief warrant officers: Chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief machinist, chief carpenter and chief sailmaker 98, \$178,224.

Warrant officers: Boatswain, gunner, machinist, carpenter and sailmaker 123, mate 1; total, \$197,994.62; grand total, 905 officers, \$2,898,901.12.

Summary (rank)—Rear admiral 210, \$1,105,500; commodore 49, \$220,500; captain 102, \$378,000; commander 100, \$335,400; lieutenant commander 63, \$183,675; lieutenant 79, \$188,927.50; lieutenant (junior grade) 61, \$100,150; ensign 117, \$188,754; warrant officer 123, \$196,787.50; mate 1, \$1,207.12; total, \$2,898,901.12.

Table C gives the numbers in the various ratings on the retired list, enlisted men, Jan. 1, 1912, as follows: Mate 4, chief masters at arms 36, chief boatswains' mates 41, chief gunners' mates 13, chief quartermasters 12, chief machinists' mates 25, chief carpenters' mates 9, chief water tenders 3, chief commissary stewards 2, chief yeomen 27, hospital steward 1, bandmasters 5, masters at arms (first class) 4, boatswains' mates (first class) 9, gunners' mates (first class) 7, quartermasters (first class) 3, boiler maker 1, machinists' mates (first class) 7, sailmakers' mates 4, carpenter's mate (first class) 1, water tenders 15, painters (first class) 2, first musicians 2, ships' cooks (first class) 15, masters at arms (second class) 2, boatswains' mates (second class) 11, gunners' mates (second class) 4, machinist's mate

(second class) 1, printer 1, oilers 7, ship's cook (second class) 1, coxswains 6, gunner's mate (third class) 1, quartermasters (third class) 2, coxswains to commanders-in-chief 2, hospital apprentices (first class) 2, seamen 6, firemen (first class) 10, musicians (first class) 13, bugler 1, stewards to commanders-in-chief 2, cooks to commanders-in-chief 2, stewards to commanders 4, cook to commandant 1, cabin steward 1, cabin cooks 2, wardroom stewards 2, wardroom cook 1, steerage steward 1; total, 334.

Table D shows the ages of retired enlisted men, Jan. 1, 1912, as follows: 46 years 1, 47 years 3, 48 years 4, 49 years 6, 50 years 6, 51 years 14, 52 years 13, 53 years 12, 54 years 11, 55 years 11, 56 years 19, 57 years 29, 58 years 25, 59 years 14, 60 years 16, 61 years 9, 62 years 28, 63 years 12, 64 years 13, 65 years 9, 66 years 10, 67 years 12, 68 years 9, 69 years 15, 70 years 9, 71 years 6, 72 years 4, 73 years 3, 74 years 6, 75 years 1, 76 years 1, 78 years 1, 80 years 1, 84 years 1.

#### NORFOLK Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS.

Navy Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, Va., March 25, 1912.

The second athletic meet for the Spalding trophy was held in the Navy Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Saturday, March 23. Forty-eight contestants from nine ships and the Marine Barracks took part in the meet, and it was the most interesting and closely contested meet that has ever been held here. The team from the flagship Connecticut was confident of winning, and it looked up to the last event as though they would be victorious, but Guy, of the New Jersey, banished all their hopes when in the potato race, the last event, he succeeded in picking up the "spuds" in thirty-seven seconds, thus winning the race and giving his team one point the lead over that of the Connecticut. The highest point winners were Scheel, of the Marine Barracks, and Guy, of the New Jersey, each scoring eleven points. As for records, nearly all the records of the Association were either tied or broken.

The winners of first, second and third place were: Three standing broad jumps—Walker (New Jersey), MacIntyre (Delaware), Wolff (Connecticut); 28 ft. 7 in. Standing high jump—Scheel (Marine Barracks), Kerr (Kansas), Walker (New Jersey); 4 ft. 4½ in. Twelve-pound shot put—Logan (Connecticut), Scheel (Marine Barracks), Hanson (Delaware); 42 ft. Eighteen-foot rope climb—Alcorn (Connecticut), Jacoy (Delaware), Clark (Kansas); 5 sec. Running high jump—Miller (Submarines), Scheel (Marine Barracks), Kerr (Kansas); 5 ft. 5¼ in. Running broad jump—Guy (New Jersey), Kerr (Kansas), Hendel (New Hampshire); 17 ft. 9 in. Pull-ups—Saunders (Connecticut), Jacoy (Delaware), Guy (New Jersey); 28 times. Eight-potato race—Guy (New Jersey), Kerr (Kansas), Johnson (Delaware); 37 sec.

The summary of points was: New Jersey, 17; Connecticut, 16; Delaware, 11; Kansas, 11; Marine Barracks, 11; Submarines, 5; New Hampshire, 1.

The Kansas band gave a short concert before the athletic meet and played between the events. The music added greatly to the occasion and was appreciated by all present.

#### FEDERAL PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

New York, March 24, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Nothing could be fairer than the amendments to the Pay bill offered by the Secretary of War, himself a recent officer of the New York National Guard, who personally appreciates the situation to a nicety.

If the Guardsmen agree to serve the United States in time of war the Government will pay them in time of peace. This is the consideration to make the contract binding. Otherwise no U.S. service, no U.S. pay.

The Government requires a quid pro quo. That is fair and clear to all, excepting the grafters who believe they should get the money and the United States should get left.

MCCOSKY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N.Y.

#### IN DEFENSE OF THE CAVALRY.

Washington, D.C., March 25, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is of interest to know that the French cavalry have been undergoing more or less the same experiences with which we are confronted. A proposition to reduce the strength of the French cavalry and change its methods of organization brought out a good many interesting articles in the French service journals. At the same time that the proposed French reduction was being discussed the Germans increased their cavalry by three regiments. This constituted an additional and good argument for the Cavalry, who were fighting to preserve their arm. We certainly owe General Wilson a debt for his views on the matter, for the experiences of war are much firmer foundation to argue from than the conclusions of no matter how careful theoretical research.

It is not possible to discuss the present situation without mentioning the word "proportion." At this moment it is the vital issue. It does not seem possible to handle the question without offense, though none be intended, as is evidenced by the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 16 as to the wisdom of the pages 962-5, Cavalry Journal of March. Now, reading these pages, it is not seen where offense can lie or where matter for irritation is concealed. It is not seen where any false or misleading statements are made. It appears to be a matter of cold facts.

Colonel Balck states: "Cavalry, unlike infantry or artillery, cannot be improvised during the course of a campaign. This fact is most intimately related to the peculiar characteristic of cavalry—trained trooper and trained horse."

Napoleon's downfall commenced when he lost his wonderful cavalry, which could not be replaced by improvised troops. Frederick the Great says: "In war, good cavalry makes you arbiter of the campaign." The remark is sometimes heard that the missions of cavalry are practically reduced to the services of security and information, and that aviators can soon fill one of these roles with efficiency. The greatest role of the service is apparently forgotten—the participation in the battle! Is it possible to read the history of Manchurian combat and not wonder what might not have happened at the close of those Titanic battles if either Kourpatkin or the great little man who opposed him had had a few real cavalry divisions at disposal? It would be mighty easy to wander off into volumes on this subject, and all to the point, too; but that is not the present idea. The question of the moment is rather more serious. The

Cavalry service is threatened with a reduction of one-third. Is it or is it not in order to present all the arguments possible to establish our right to exist, or are we to sit quietly and take what comes? It is certainly not right to stir up strife, hard not to sometimes, but to be avoided if possible. We are not interested particularly in the strength of the other arms, except that we are glad to rejoice with them in any accession of efficiency in men or material, but we ought to at least be allowed to know something about our own work and business. (I had almost used the word "technical," forgetting that it is perhaps objectionable to sensitive souls.)

It is established beyond a doubt that cavalry cannot be improvised. Colonel Balck says so and experience says so, our own experience as well as foreign. England proved it in Africa, and we shall prove it again to our cost if we are not careful. Say what you will, under the stern conditions of campaign the deductions of theory worked out in the class or section room fail very often to be realized. No matter how straight a gun shoots it will not hit the target unless held right. The man behind the gun is the same old man who was behind the arrow and the stone from the catapult, and the man on the horse has at times gotten at him, and will continue to do so in the future. There are even officers who do not fully realize the importance and value of cavalry missions. There are some who believe that the service of security and information represent the extent of cavalry usefulness, forgetting the necessity for the "arm of decision" in combination with the infantry. It certainly is to be deplored that anyone holding a commission in any branch of the Service can believe for an instant that "daring reconnaissance" is the most important work of cavalry. The greatest exponent of cavalry, Napoleon Bonaparte, would hardly trust his cavalry away from his infantry divisions until he wanted to use them. Far too valuable to be frittered away, he rode to success with their sabers to decide his campaigns, to decide them, mind you, and the days of his decadence began when his army being almost destroyed in the disastrous Russian retreat, he reorganized and almost recreated the infantry, increased the proportion of artillery and tried to improvise a cavalry, a thing Balck tells us is not practicable.

Now it is essential at this time that the Cavalry should be heard. It is in defense of its very existence. The objections and irritations aroused by the able editorial in the Cavalry Journal may perhaps arise from the old fear that one arm may get more than it is entitled to at the expense of another. That is not likely, but right now, on the verge of a solution which we hope will be presented in a few weeks, we can, at least, present any argument we think we have, freely. It is not a question of jealousy; it is a question for argument, and should be approached in a logical manner. It is not a question of "You got the last increase; it is our turn now." That is a rotten way to consider the question. It is rather, do we need Cavalry? If so, how many? What are we going to do with them? How use them? Can they be improvised when wanted and as wanted, or must we make them beforehand? As to proportion, too, it seems to me that that question is open to settlement in the same spirit. There is an answer to be found if we go after it. Far be it from me to belittle my brothers of the other arms. I may get hot if a man takes a shot at me or my Service and may hit back, but that is momentary and does not affect my appreciation of the truth, or infer that I do not realize that we are an auxiliary service and that on the "queen of battles" rests the burden and heat of the day, but the queen wears a crown; and the queen must have her crown. Cursed is the man who says peace when there is no peace; we are in danger of being emasculated and must have a free hand. The Cavalry in our Service in peace time must apparently be out of proportion at the first glance, for we depend on an improvised army, and cavalry, according to Balck and other just as reliable authorities, as well as our own experience, is not possible of improvisation.

The missions of cavalry are all important and its duties are double. First the service of security and information, and then the joint service with infantry before, during and after the battle. Cavalry, first of all arms, is responsible for gathering the fruits of the infantry battle. Can one contemplate the tremendous possibilities after a battle like Mukden, for instance, for a cavalry leader? The victory was more or less a negative one because there were no adequate means of following it up. These occasions will always arise—always. Who wants in any way to even suggest that the infantry is not the backbone of the national defense? It is, and was, and will be, but it is only half itself without an efficient cavalry. We cannot take its place. It cannot cross a deep river without great risk unless it has bridge or boats. It cannot face an enemy which has an equal strength and an efficient cavalry with any hope of decisive results unless it, too, has a strong and able cavalry.

We must have independent Cavalry commands and competent and dashing leaders; we have the material and it can be developed. We must have strong divisional Cavalry to act in conjunction with the Infantry division under a divisional chief of Cavalry, and then we can get results. Our main mission is with the Infantry, our additional missions in the field of independent effort, most important as they are, theatrical, heroic and typical of our arm, as they are, really are not of quite the same importance as the actual clinching of victory won by our Infantry, or in sad reverse the insurance of their withdrawal under our cover. Be sure, though, that no great decision is possible without our participation, without the "arm of decision" and which it is calmly suggested to reduce one-third.

The writer desires not in the least particular to say one word that may irritate or cause antagonism, and he speaks for himself alone, but there are certain things that must be realized:

First—Cavalry cannot be improvised. We must stand or fall by what we have at the outset of a campaign unless we are to repeat the experiences of the Civil War.

Second—Cavalry has vital missions before the battle, during the battle and after the battle in intimate conjunction with the infantry and artillery requiring divisional cavalry.

Third—Cavalry has an independent mission in advance and retreat, and in the services of security and information requiring independent divisions, or brigades at least.

Fourth—in our Service, with our political, numerical and temperamental limitations, we must apparently always have an undue proportion of Cavalry in the Regular Establishment. Apparently only, for the moment of mobilization will correct this automatically, and reverse their condition.

W. F. H. GODSON, Capt., 10th Cav.

The mail address of the Justin has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. Albert Gleaves has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., retired, as commandant of the navy yard, New York. Captain Gleaves is now in command of the naval station at Newport. Rear Admiral Leutze is to be relieved at his own request. Capt. W. B. Caperton, now on duty as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board at the Washington Yard, will succeed Captain Gleaves at Newport.

It is expected that the commissions for all midshipmen who were recently promoted to ensigns by act of Congress will be issued by April 3.

The U.S. Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., in addition to issuing the monthly Pilot Charts and Bulletins this month publishes a chart on the Circulation of the North Atlantic Waters in February and August, prepared by Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N., retired, in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans. The accompanying article describes ocean currents and their causes, direction, temperature, velocity, etc., and is of great value to seafaring men.

Michael Flynn, a seaman who was on board the old U.S.S. Maine and escaped when the vessel was blown up in 1898, is being sought by James L. Davenport, Commissioner of Pensions. The latter thinks Flynn is entitled to a pension and wants to meet him.

The U.S.S. West Virginia arrived at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., March 15, from Honolulu. The West Virginia left Honolulu on March 9 with Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas on board. Capt. A. S. Hallstead is in command of the West Virginia. When four days out from Honolulu the West Virginia ran into a cyclonic storm of such violence that a sea breaking over her smashed one of her cutters. The crew of 800 men is composed mostly of short-timers and they were met by representatives of all the transcontinental railroads, eager to furnish transportation to those leaving soon for their homes. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas left March 16 for California to join Mrs. Thomas, and from there they will shortly go East, by way of Panama. Admiral Thomas will be retired April 27.

Acting Secretary Winthrop has signed orders for the battleships New Hampshire and Nebraska to report at New Orleans on April 30 to participate in the ceremonies under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Louisiana to the Union. At New Orleans the vessels will be joined by the gunboat Petrel, which will first pay a visit to Mobile from April 6 to 18. At the conclusion of the anniversary ceremonies the Nebraska will go northward to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet, but the New Hampshire and the Petrel will make a cruise up the Mississippi as far as the depth of water will permit. As the spring rise will be on, this may extend a good way up the river. The scout cruiser Birmingham, which recently brought the bones of the Maine dead to Washington, at the conclusion of her spring target practice, will be placed in reserve at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Maryland has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The U.S.S. Cleveland has been ordered placed in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 8, 1912, the Department's previous order to place that vessel in first reserve having been revoked.

The U.S.S. Chattanooga and the U.S.S. Galveston have been ordered placed in second reserve upon completion of their repairs at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The U.S.S. Alabama has been ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon completion of repairs.

The U.S.S. Kentucky has been ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon completion of her repairs.

The U.S.S. Kearsarge has been ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon completion of her repairs.

The U.S.S. Illinois has been ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., upon completion of her repairs.

The U.S. battleship Texas will be launched at Newport News, Va., May 18. Secretary Meyer will head a contingent of distinguished officers. The Texas is a sister ship to the New York, and is a vessel of 27,000 tons.

The new collier, the Orion, for the U.S. Navy, was launched at Sparrow's Point, Md., March 23, without any formal ceremonies. Miss Evelyn V. Taylor, daughter of Chief Corp. Charles S. Taylor, U.S.N., acting superintending constructor of the Orion, was the sponsor. The Orion is 514 feet in length between perpendiculars and 538' feet over all. She had a molded beam of 65 feet and a depth of 39 feet 6 inches. She will have a capacity of 12,500 tons of coal and a speed of fourteen knots an hour.

The division of the German fleet which is to visit the United States in June to return the visit of the Second Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet to Kiel in June last is to be composed of the armored cruiser Moltke, the protected cruiser Bremen and one of the modern protected turbine cruisers.

## NAVAL MILITIA PROGRAM.

The assignment of midshipmen to the fleet precludes the proposed plan of placing the Naval Militia organizations on the ships this summer. As a result it has been necessary to completely revise the program for the Naval Militia this year. The Iowa will be available for two cruises. On the first cruise it is proposed to send the New York Naval Militia, and the Pennsylvania and Maryland Naval Militia will go out on the Iowa on its second cruise. The officers of the Naval Militia who are to witness the target practice of the Atlantic Fleet report at Hampton Roads on March 30. With the exception of Comdr. S. W. Stratton, of the District of Columbia organization, who accompanied Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., Director of Target Practice, the following is a partial list of the Naval Militia officers, issued by the Office of Naval Militia, March 28:

Memorandum showing the Naval Militia officers who are to witness target practice by the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in April, 1912.

Massachusetts: Two officers; names not yet given by state.

Connecticut: One officer; Lieut. Wilbur F. Hurlburt, Ordnance Officer, Conn. N.M., New Haven.

New York: Two officers; Lieut. F. W. Perry, Ordnance Officer, 2d Battalion, New York Naval Militia, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lieut. (J.G.) Leo W. Hesselman, Ordnance Officer, 3d Battalion, New York Naval Militia, Buffalo.

New Jersey: Two officers; Lieut. B. J. Soper, 1st Battalion, New Jersey Naval Militia, Hoboken, N.J.; name from 2d Battalion not yet reported.

Pennsylvania: Two officers; Comdr. J. M. Mitcheson, Commanding Officer, Pennsylvania Naval Militia, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. William L. Morrison, Commanding Erie Divisions, Erie, Pa.

North Carolina: One officer; Lieut. Brad Sanders, North Carolina Naval Militia, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Ohio: One officer; Lieut. (J.G.) Harold Davidson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Michigan: Two officers; Lieut. S. Wells Utley, Detroit, Mich.; name of officer from 2d Battalion not yet reported.

## MARINE CORPS TARGET SHOOTING.

In the second interpost rifle shooting matches for teams of the U.S. Marine Corps, Annapolis won by ten points. Barr, of the Annapolis team, also made the highest individual score, 194 points. The scores made at the several posts follow:

Order.	Post.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
1.	Annapolis	829	941	1,770
2.	Navy yard, D.C.	776	884	1,660
3.	New York	750	867	1,617
4.	Washington, D.C.	702	895	1,597
5.	Boston Barracks	699	884	1,583
6.	Mare Island	698	877	1,575
7.	Puget Sound	728	803	1,531
8.	Philadelphia	675	823	1,498
9.	Norfolk	684	792	1,476
10.	Port Royal	604	797	1,401
11.	Charleston	618	780	1,398
12.	N.P., Boston	392	515	907

The first prize was \$18, the second \$10 and the third \$8.

Annapolis also won the gallery match of March 18 by a lead of 106 points. The prizes were the same as in the interpost match. The scores follow:

Order.	Post.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
1.	Annapolis	828	924	1,752
2.	Puget Sound	758	888	1,646
3.	Navy yard, D.C.	758	882	1,640
4.	Mare Island	754	882	1,636
5.	New York	756	873	1,629
6.	Norfolk	769	854	1,623
7.	Portsmouth Barracks	761	857	1,618
8.	Boston Barracks	682	871	1,553
9.	Port Royal	729	806	1,535
10.	Philadelphia	728	783	1,511
11.	Boston Prison	537	843	1,380
12.	Charleston	579	752	1,331
13.	Washington, D.C.	529	658	1,187

The highest individual score was made by Pvt. K. J. Mikelson, Annapolis, with 183 points.

The attempt to manufacture a sensation in this country over the rolling of the U.S.S. Michigan in a heavy sea and to prove from that that the ship's usefulness would be materially affected received an effectual quietus from the recent testimony of Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., before the House Naval Committee. His attention was called to the statement in a Washington newspaper to the effect that the American battleships of the Michigan class roll badly and he was asked whether it was true. "The statement is not correct," said the Chief Instructor. "They roll somewhat more than other vessels in the Atlantic fleet but there is no danger connected with the roll and there is nothing about the roll that interferes with their efficiency as was shown by the fact that the Michigan won the trophy last year for efficiency in target practice." In England an effort is being made to stir up excitement over the rolling of the latest ships and much has been made of the fact that \$350,000 has been spent on fitting the Lion and other recent ships that mount their primary guns on the middle line, with additional bilge pins, or rolling chocks, to keep them moderately steady in a seaway. The London United Service Gazette points out, however, that this is not the first time something of this kind has had to be done. When the Royal Sovereign met her first gale, her rolling was found to be excessive, and scare critics of that day at once denounced the uselessness of all the Royal Sovereign class. But rolling chocks were fitted and the Sovereigns have had a long and useful life.

The German Naval bill calls for an extra battle squadron, for which three additional battleships and two cruisers are to be constructed before 1920. The estimated additional annual cost is \$24,250,000 in 1912, \$21,750,000 in 1913, and \$28,500,000 yearly after that. The army reforms, which include the creation of two field artillery regiments, one Saxon cavalry regiment, one Prussian infantry regiment and fourteen additional third battalions, to bring up the strength of all regiments from two to three battalions and the introduction of machine-gun companies in every existing infantry regiment, will increase the peace footing of the army by 29,000 men, excluding officers, non-commissioned officers and other details. The pay of the men is also to be increased. New corps are to be stationed on the French and Russian frontiers. The Naval bill increases the personnel of the navy by seventy-five officers and 1,600 men annually until 1920 over and above the increases provided for in the existing Naval law. This is necessitated by the commissioning of the extra three battleships, three large and three small cruisers, and the larger crews required to man modern battleships. The bill provides for an increase in the number of submarines and for several dirigible balloons.

The John Paul Jones statue to be erected in Potowmack Park, Washington, D.C., is to bear as an inscription the reply of Jones to the inquiry of the commander of the Serapis if he was ready to surrender. A controversy has arisen, however, as to whether the inscription shall be: "Surrender! I have only begun to fight," or "Surrender! I have only begun to fight." The question is between the use of the mark of interrogation (?) or the exclamation point (!). It would appear that the remark, though worded in the form of a question, was really an exclamation, for Jones was not seeking any information from the commander of the Serapis as to whether or not he should continue to fight. That question was determined by the fact that he was John Paul Jones.

The results of the tests of gunlayers with light quick-firing guns in the British Navy for 1911 show a considerable decrease in misses from the total of 1910, being 3,331 against 4,254. The number of hits last year totaled 2,551 direct and 244 ricochets as compared with 3,483 and 283 respectively in 1910. In the destroyer class 190 ships fired 823 guns. The number of hits was 1,818 direct and 153 ricocheted and the number of misses was 2,457, a percentage of hits to rounds fired of

42.09. In results of battle practice the Australian squadron is in first place with an average of 257.42 points, the China station coming second with an average of 182.17, while the Atlantic Fleet and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron stand third. The encounter of the Australian squadron ranks first of all ships with 446.0 points, the Formidable of the Atlantic Fleet being second with 331.7 points. In all 127 ships were engaged in the practice with 1,429 guns. The average points per gun or turret was 43.297 against 42.649, or 1,318 guns in the 1910 tests.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Cæsar, arrived March 28 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Washington, arrived March 27 at Santo Domingo City.

Castine, Severn, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3 and E-2, sailed March 26 from Norfolk, Va., for cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

Saratoga, sailed March 26 from Olongapo, P.I., for Shanghai, China.

Ajax, sailed March 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

North Dakota and Birmingham, arrived March 26 at Hampton Roads, Va.

New Hampshire, sailed March 26 from Hampton Roads for the Southern Drill Grounds.

Florida, sailed March 26 from trial course, off the New England coast, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Wisconsin, sailed March 27 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Tompkinsville, N.Y., en route to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mars sailed March 28 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, sailed March 27 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H.

Michigan, Kansas, Virginia, and Salem, sailed March 27 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Nero, arrived March 28 at San Pedro, Cal.

Glacier, arrived at Mare Island March 28.

Celtic, arrived at Norfolk March 28.

Yankton, arrived at Hampton Roads March 29.

Washington, sailed from Santo Domingo City for St. Thomas March 29.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 21, 1912.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Abraham V. Zane, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral.

Asst. Paym'r. William H. Wiltordink to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Mdn. Frank E. Johnson to be an ensign.

Mdn. Lewis Wasson to be an ensign.

## TORPEDO VESSELS AND SUBMARINES.

## G.O. 169, MARCH 21, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. The organization of the torpedo vessels and submarines of the U.S. Navy will hereafter be as established in this order.

2. G.O. Nos. 46 and 115, that part of G.O. 52 applying to torpedo vessels and submarines, and S.O. Nos. 35, 36, 45 and 108 are cancelled.

3. Hereafter torpedo vessels and submarines will be assigned to "Flotillas" and "Groups" instead of to "Fleets" and "Divisions" as heretofore.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

## Tenders.

4. As far as practicable a tender will be assigned to each Torpedo Flotilla and to each submarine group.

5. The commander of a torpedo flotilla, or submarine group, will have under his command the tender, or tenders, attached to that torpedo flotilla, or submarine group. His pennant shall habitually be flown at the main masthead of the most suitable tender; he shall not be in immediate command of that ship, but shall bear to the vessels of his flotilla or submarine group the same relation that a flag officer bears to the vessels of his command.

6. The commanding officer of a tender will be junior in rank to the commander of the flotilla or submarine group to which the tender is assigned.

7. The tender assigned to each submarine group will furnish quarters for the submarine crews and officers.

8. The tender or tenders will be the base of the flotillas and groups, all accounts being kept on board these vessels, as well as stores, provisions and spare parts. The pay officers of the tenders will also be the pay officers of the torpedo vessels or submarines which those ships serve. The several pay officers will be on board their ships for the use of the torpedo vessels and submarines.

## Call Letters.

9. Call letters for all vessels in the Atlantic are assigned by the department by general order.

10. Call letters for all torpedo vessels and submarines of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, the Torpedo Flotilla Asiatic Fleet, and the Pacific Reserve Fleet, will remain as at present, until otherwise assigned by the department.

## Distinguishing Marks.

11. All torpedo vessels attached to the torpedo flotillas shall wear distinguishing marks as follows:

(a) Group numbers.—Each vessel shall carry the number of its group on each side of the second stack forward. These numerals will be of polished brass, 24 inches high for destroyers, and 20 inches high for torpedoboats. The top of the numerals will be at a distance below the top of the funnel, equal to one-half the fore and aft diameter of the funnel. All numerals will be fitted so as to be interchangeable.

(b) Ship distinguishing marks.—Vessels of a group will be distinguished by the following at the foremast head: No. 1—Pennant of group commander. No. 2—Sphere. No. 3—Triangle, apex up. No. 4—Three cross bars. No. 5—Double triangles, bases at top and bottom. No. 6—Nothing. All shapes will be so fitted as to be interchangeable.

12. All submarines attached to the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, or the Torpedo Flotilla Asiatic Fleet, will wear distinguishing marks, as follows:

(a) Group numbers.—Each submarine will wear the number of her group in brass figures 14 inches high under and above the periscopes, the top of the figure 1 inch below the fair water. These numbers will be so fitted as to be interchangeable.

(b) Number of boat in group.—Each submarine, to show her number within her group, will wear a similar figure with its top 6 inches below the bottom of the group figure. These numbers will be so fitted as to be interchangeable.

13. The numbers of vessels within their groups will be as prescribed by the flotilla commanders, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief in the case of the flotillas attached to the Atlantic and Asiatic Fleets. The vessel of the group commander will always be No. 1.

14. Torpedo vessels and submarines composing reserve torpedo groups, and those assigned to the Pacific Reserve Fleet, will not wear group numbers, or distinguishing masthead shapes. Should these vessels be called into active service group numbers and distinguishing shapes will be assigned, as required by circumstances.

## Flags and Pennants.

15. Submarine Distinguishing and Warning Flag. When submarines are operating submerged in the vicinity, submarine tenders will fly this flag at the foremast head. In the case of tenders with but one mast, it will be hoisted at the yard arm. When operating submerged in waters where submarines are accompanied by launches, these launches will fly this flag in the bow.

16. Pennant of Torpedo Flotilla Commander. The commander of a torpedo flotilla will hereafter fly, at the mainmast

head of the tender in which he is quartered, and in the bow of a boat in which he is officially embarked, a white pennant with a blue border, identical with present Divisional Movement Pennant.

17. **Pennant of Group Commander (torpedo vessels).** The commander of a group of torpedo vessels will hereafter fly, at the foremast head of the vessel he commands, and in the bow of a small boat in which he is officially embarked, a pennant similar to that of the torpedo flotilla commander, but surcharged with the numeral of his group, in blue, on the white field.

18. **Pennant of a Submarine Flotilla Commander.** Should an officer be specifically assigned as commander of a submarine flotilla, he shall fly, at the mainmast head of the tender in which he is quartered, and in the bow of a boat in which he is officially embarked, a pennant similar to that of a torpedo flotilla commander, but surcharged with an "S," in blue, on the white field.

19. **Pennant of a Submarine Group Commander.** The commander of a submarine group shall fly, at the mainmast head of the tender in which he is quartered, and in the bow of a boat in which he is officially embarked, a pennant similar to that prescribed for a torpedo flotilla commander, but surcharged in blue, on the white field, with "S1," "S2," etc., according to the number of the group.

#### ORGANIZATION IN THE ATLANTIC.

**Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.** 20. The Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, will be constituted as follows: Tender, Dixie.

**First Group:** Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Reid, Smith.

**Second Group:** Drayton, McCall, Faulding, Roe, Terry.

**Third Group:** Henley, Mayrant, Perkins, Sterett, Walker, Warrington.

**Fourth Group:** Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Patterson, Tripp.

**Fifth Group:** Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett.

**Sixth Group:** Cassin, Cummings, Downes, Duncan.

**Seventh Group:** Aylwin, Balch, Benham, Parker.

#### Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

21. The Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, constituted as follows, is hereby established:

**First Group:** Tenders, Castine and Severn; C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5.

**Second Group:** Tender, Tonopah; D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2.

The C-1 will not join the First Group until relieved by another submarine for special service at the Torpedo Station, Newport.

#### Reserve Torpedo Groups.

22. Reserve Torpedo Groups will be as established from time to time at various stations, and each group will consist of the torpedo vessels and submarines in reserve at that station specifically assigned to that Reserve Group.

23. Each group will take its name from its station, thus: "Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston."

24. Each group will be under the direct control of the commander of the Reserve Torpedo Group at the station in question, subject, however, to the authority of the commanding officer of that yard.

25. The following Reserve Torpedo Groups are established:

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston:** Barrack ship, Olympia; Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Delong, Ericsson, Macdonough, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes, Worden; A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3.

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis:** Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Stringham.

**Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport:** Blakely, Dupont, Norris, Porter.

#### Special Service.

26. The Talbot, Gwin, Manly and McKee are considered as employed on special service, and similarly the Foote, MacKenzie, Somers and Rodgers, loaned for the use of Naval Militia organizations.

#### ORGANIZATION ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

27. The Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, constituted as follows, will remain as at present, a separate command, not attached to the Pacific Fleet. Tender, Iris.

**First Group:** Hopkins, Hull, Truxtun, Whipple.

**Second Group:** Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart.

**Third Group:** Farragut, Goldsborough, Lawrence, Rowan.

**First Submarine Group:** Tender, Alert; F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4.

28. The present First Submarine Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet will constitute the First Submarine Group of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla until relieved as such by the Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4, as given above.

29. The Fortune, A-3 and A-5 will then be transferred to Puget Sound, and will become part of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

30. The Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island, is hereby discontinued. The Fox and Davis will be transferred to Puget Sound, and will become part of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

#### ORGANIZATION ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

31. The Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet, will be constituted as follows:

**First Group:** Tender, Pompey; Bainbridge, Barry, C. aucey, Dale, Decatur.

**First Submarine Group:** Tender, Mohican; A-2, A-4, A-6, A-7.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

##### G.O. 170, MARCH 21, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. In order to simplify the conduct of receiving ship business by vessels in reserve, especially in connection with the transfer of it from one vessel to another, when the time comes for the first one to go out for her periodical sea cruise, the following system is approved, to go into effect April 1, 1912:

(a) All receiving ships will be designated not by name, but as "The Receiving Ship at Boston," "The Receiving Ship at New York," etc.

(b) The complement for "The Receiving Ship" at each place will comprise—

one commissioned line officer, who may also have other duties connected with the navy yard or station;

warrant officers as necessary; who may also have other duties; a medical officer; who may also have other duties;

a pay officer; who may also have other duties at the yard or station;

a pay clerk;

a marine officer or non-commissioned officer;

clerical force, and ship's police necessary for the receiving ship business;

the commandant's band, etc.;

crews for yard craft, if any;

others that may be especially allowed or designated.

(c) Drafts and other men awaiting transfer, discharge, etc.; men in hospital; prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial, sentence, or transfer; and men on recruiting duty and other detached service; will be borne on the books of "The Receiving Ship," the same as heretofore, but separate from the receiving ship's own complement, paragraph (b).

(d) The orders to the line, pay, medical, marine and warrant officers mentioned in paragraph (b) will assign them to duty on board "The Receiving Ship at (place)." It is essential that neither the pay officer, nor the marine officer commanding the guard, and desirable also that the line officer, shall not in addition be attached to the regular complement of any ship in commission or reserve, not even the one acting as receiving ship, because if she were ordered away, that would involve either his detachment, or the transfer of his receiving ship accounts to some other officer; whereas, the purpose of this order is to avoid such transfers. Similarly, the enlistment and other papers relating to the crew, the pay rolls, property accounts, and all official correspondence will show the heading or location to be "The Receiving Ship at Boston," or "at New York," etc., instead of "U.S.S. Wabash" or "U.S.S. Hancock," etc. Separate records, books, and rolls will be kept for the complement allowed for the receiving ship business, paragraph (b) and for the transients, paragraph (c).

2. At each navy yard and station where there is a receiving ship, vessel in commission or reserve will be designated as "The Receiving Ship at (that place)." Such designation will be sufficient without further orders to place her commanding officer in command of all personnel and government property assigned to the receiving ship. Subsequently, when some other vessel is designated as "The Receiving Ship," the transfer of the duty will be effected in the same manner as

prescribed for a commanding officer to be relieved by his successor.

New records and new rolls are not opened, nor is there any change in the custody of property. Personnel belonging to the receiving ship move with their effects, from the former to the newly designated ship, but their records and accounts will contain no entry showing it, "The Receiving Ship" organization having suffered no change, but merely moved to new quarters.

3. In order to encumber the designated ship as little as possible with fixtures pertaining to the receiving ship business, it is desirable that sufficient office room be provided on shore, immediately adjacent to the berth assigned to the receiving ship.

4. The records and accounts of the officers and complement regularly belonging to the vessel in commission or reserve which is acting as receiving ship, will be entirely separate from those of the receiving ship personnel.

5. In order to put this system into effect, the new quarterly rolls and records of all receiving ships opened on April 1, 1912, will bear the designation "The Receiving Ship at Boston" (or New York, etc., appropriately), instead of U.S.S. Wabash, Hancock, etc.; and all transfers to them will be made accordingly, to "The Receiving Ship at \_\_\_\_\_" instead of by name to the ship temporarily assigned to that duty.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

##### G.O. 172, MARCH 21, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Hereafter officers of the Navy will keep their pay accounts with the paymaster of the station nearest their point of duty. In special cases where this is found to be impracticable, as that of officers in a travel status, a separate entry will be made on the payroll summary showing amount of accrued pay and allowances during the period covered.

##### G.O. 171, MARCH 26, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Par. 5, G.O. 127, Oct. 14, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Before taking the first monthly exercise in each year, each officer shall be examined by a board of medical officers. This examination shall be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is physically fit to perform all the active duties of his grade, and if the prescribed exercise may be taken without danger. Immediately after the completion of this exercise, or within three hours thereafter, if practicable, the same board of officers shall re-examine the officer."

BEKKMAN WINTHROP,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 22.—Comdr. C. P. Plunkett detached command Wabash; to Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. J. F. Hubbard detached Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.; to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. W. W. Gilmer detached command Lancaster; to Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James orders of March 9 revoked; detached West Virginia; treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler to Marine Barracks and Marine Recruiting Depot, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. G. W. Fairfield to Naval Coal Depot, Melville Station, R.I.

Chef Carp. Louis Haase detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine; to Panther.

Carp. H. F. McCarty to duty Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

Paymr. Clerk Joseph O'Reilly appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk E. H. Gale appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty assist settlement accounts Mississippi.

Note.—Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sheppard, retired, died at Pensacola, Fla., March 18, 1912.

MARCH 23.—Mdsn. L. A. Davidson detached Montgomery; to New Hampshire.

Mdsn. M. S. Brown detached Montgomery; to Nebraska.

Mdsn. Lorain Anderson detached Montgomery; to South Carolina.

Mdsn. M. J. Foster detached Montgomery; to Mississippi.

Mdsn. J. A. Fletcher detached Montgomery; to Vermont.

Asst. Surgs. Luther Sheldon, P. B. Ledbetter, R. H. Laning, R. F. Jones and C. L. Beeching detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Asiatic Station.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Treibly to Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Bollard appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

MARCH 25.—Comdr. E. H. Tillman, retired, detached inspector of the 16th Lighthouse District, Ketchikan, Alaska; to home.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. E. Madden, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 20, 1912.

Mdsn. E. L. Barr detached Connecticut; to New Jersey.

Mdsn. H. S. M. Clay detached New Jersey; to Connecticut.

Paymr. J. H. Merriam detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., settle accounts, wait orders.

Btsn. Joseph Sperl detached Constellation; to Chester.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Rapoole appointment as a paymaster's clerk revoked.

MARCH 26.—Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Kimberly detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith commissioned a lieutenant commander from Feb. 10, 1912.

Lieut. P. L. Wilson commissioned a lieutenant from Aug. 3, 1911.

Lieuts. (J.G.) A. M. Cohen, G. M. Ravenscroft, G. McC. Courts, J. S. Barleton, W. T. Smith, J. L. Hydrick, L. F. Tibbalt, H. R. Keller, C. McC. McGill, G. H. Laird, H. V. McKittrick, G. H. Shonard, C. T. Blackburn, G. T. Swasey, Jr., T. A. Symington and R. C. Giffen commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Asst. Surg. J. T. DuHigg when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., wait orders.

Civil Engr. C. D. Thurber detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray and Chief Btsn. J. P. Judge commissioned chief boatswains from Feb. 23, 1912.

Gun. Michael Macdonald to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. A. H. Hawley detached Kansas; home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. P. Richter detached Salem; to Kansas.

Chief Mach. Olav Johnson commissioned a chief machinist from Jan. 1, 1912.

Carp. W. E. Winant detached Dixie; sick leave extended two months.

MARCH 27.—Capt. Gustav Kaemmerling detached inspector of engineering material, Chester, Pa.; to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Lieut. Frank Rorschach when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Asiatic Station.

Ensign H. L. Spencer resignation as an ensign accepted, to take effect April 1, 1912.

Midshipman J. W. Anderson resignation as a midshipman accepted, to take effect March 28, 1912.

Midshipman L. C. Carey detached Connecticut; to Hartford.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps detached Solace; home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. Luther Sheldon, Jr., orders of March 23 revoked.

Detached Naval Medical School; to Solace.

Chief Mach. J. E. Cleary detached Celtic; home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. C. H. Gilhuly to Celtic.

MARCH 28.—Ensign J. E. Meredith detached Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston, S.C.; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, connection Jenkins, and on when commissioned.

Surg. H. A. Dunn detached Florida; to Utah.

Surg. M. S. Elliott detached Utah; to Florida.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston, S.C.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton to naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk W. M. Smith appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Iowa.

Paymr. Clerk Leroy Moyer appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mates A. E. Moore, C. A. Wilson and E. E. Wagener orders of March 1 modified; detached Lancaster, to Maine.

Note.—The following named midshipmen have been commissioned ensigns from June 5, 1911: H. S. Burdick, C. S. Gillette, R. M. Comfort, C. B. Platt, C. E. Reardon, H. W. Koehler, G. N. Reeves, Jr., R. E. Sampson, J. M. Deem, R. H. Bennett, D. J. Friedell, H. C. Ridgely, G. B. Keester, W. J.

Carver, H. H. Porter, G. A. Trevor, G. W. Hewlett, F. H. Fowler, P. T. Wright, Zachary Lansdowne, S. R. Canine, J. B. Oldendorff, D. H. Stuart, E. L. Gunther, Frank Slingluff, Jr., J. M. Ashley, C. E. VanHoek, P. H. Marion, Solomon Endel, J. A. Murphy, J. R. Barry, W. N. Richardson, Jr., Lawrence Townsend, Jr., E. C. Lange, G. B. Strickland, S. A. Manahan, L. C. Dunn, R. S. Fay, E. G. Haas, D. E. Kemp, Junius Yates and P. L. Shea.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 22.—Capt. William Brackett detached recruiting duty, Detroit, Mich., to Guam.

Second Lieut. A. E. Simon detached marine barracks, Guam, to Philippines.

MARCH 23.—Capts. R. M. Cutts, R. R. Wallace, Jr., Macke Bab, W. W. Low, G. M. Kincaid, R. B. Creecy and 1st Lieut. C. B. Vogel to duty as observer at battle practice, Atlantic Fleet, March 28.

MARCH 26.—1st Lieut. J. A. Rossell to duty as observer at battle practice, Atlantic Fleet, March 28.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 25.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Thetis; granted nine days' leave en route.

First Lieut. C. M. Gabbett granted six days' leave account of sickness.

MARCH 26.—First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall directed to report at the Department of physical examination.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. H. Young detached from Gresham and ordered to Penrose.

Second Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf detached from School of Instruction and ordered to Bear; granted six days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. William Williams detached from Manning upon relief, and ordered to Mackinac; granted fifteen days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. W. K. Thompson detached from Itasca and ordered to Guam; granted two days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. W. H. Derby detached from Androscoggin and ordered to Tahama; granted fifteen days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet ordered to Penrose for temporary duty.

Second Lie

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## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5950, Mr. Briggs.—That whenever any cadetship at the U.S. Military Academy is available for the appointment of a cadet from any state at large or from any Congressional district or territory the President shall appoint a cadet from the United States at large to fill such cadetship, unless the proper Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress shall nominate an eligible candidate for appointment to such cadetship within six months after having been requested by the War Department to nominate such a candidate: Provided, That hereafter whenever all vacancies at the Military Academy shall not have been filled as a result of the regular annual entrance examination the President shall fill not to exceed thirty of the remaining unfilled vacancies by admission from the whole list of alternates selected in their order of merit established at such entrance examination. The admissions thus made shall be granted to the United States at large and shall not interfere with or affect in any manner whatsoever any appointment authorized by existing law: And provided further, That whenever, by the operation of this or any other law, the Corps of Cadets exceeds its authorized maximum strength as now provided by law the admission of alternates as herein prescribed shall cease until such time as the Corps of Cadets may be reduced below its present authorized strength.

## ACTIVE DUTY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

S. 5955, Mr. Perkins.—That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps retired in accordance with law who has heretofore been or may hereafter be employed under orders on active duty shall, for purposes of rank, pay and allowances, be regarded as having been restored on the day such active duty actually began to the numerical position in the grade on the active list which was occupied by him at the date of his retirement and be credited with all service rendered by him while so employed on active duty after retirement, or in case of a second or subsequent assignment to active duty to the numerical position in the grade occupied at the time when last detached from active duty, in the same manner and to the same extent as though such service had been rendered on the active list: Provided, That for the purposes of rank, pay and allowances under this section retired Engineer officers employed on active duty shall be regarded as having been restored to positions on the active list occupied by officers of the line of the Navy having the same length of commissioned service and shall be credited with service rendered after retirement as herein provided, but this act shall not have the effect of transferring any retired Engineer officer to the line of the Navy: And provided further, That any retired officer heretofore or hereafter employed on active duty in accordance with this section shall be promoted without examination to such rank as the number next below the position to which he may be assigned under this section has heretofore been or may hereafter be promoted during such retired officer's employment on active duty.

Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue commissions on the retired list to officers promoted under the provisions of this Act; and any retired officer who has heretofore been or may hereafter be detached from active duty shall, after such detachment, have the rank and three-fourths the pay to which such duty may have entitled him under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps above the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps, respectively, nor shall any officer be advanced under this Act above such rank: Provided, That nothing contained herein shall be construed so as to entitle any retired officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to increased rank, pay, or allowances prior to the date of this Act, nor shall any provision of this Act entitle any retired officer to be restored to the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps: And provided further, That nothing herein shall operate to reduce the rank, pay, or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant, or appointed officer on the retired list of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Sec. 4. That so much of the Act approved Aug. 5, 1882, chapter 391, as is in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

S. 5956, Mr. Perkins.—To restore in part the rank of Lieuts. Thomas Marcus Molly and Joseph Henry Crozier, U.S.R.C.S.

S. 5991, Mr. Williams.—Authorizing the War Department to use the sum of \$5,955,000 for the construction of a Navy memorial in the Vicksburg National Park, for the purpose of erecting in said park bronze portrait busts of officers engaged in the operations that it commemorates (including their pedestals and the cost of erection), and for other park purposes.

S. 6008, Mr. Lodge.—For the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. Paul T. Dessez.

H. Res. 453, Mr. Defender.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives as to the authority under which the document entitled "Three-year Enlistment for the Army" was printed in the Government printing office at public expense; also as to the necessity of and reason for printing such document, the number of copies printed, the disposition made of them, the cost of printing and distributing them, whether postage was paid for transmission of said documents through the mails, and any other additional information that will serve to give a full and complete reply to the intent of this resolution.

H.J. Res. 278, Mr. Jones.—Whereas it is the purpose of the United States to relinquish sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and the people thereof and to permit said people to establish for themselves an independent government, and it being eminently desirable that such independence shall be secured and safeguarded by a general treaty of neutrality: Therefore resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to open negotiations with such foreign governments as in his judgment should be parties to the compact, including those of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and Spain, whereby the neutralization of the Philippine Islands shall be guaranteed and their independence recognized through international agreement.

H.J. Res. 281, Mr. Dalzell.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Department of the Interior a part of the United States arsenal grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa.

H.R. 22090, Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska.—To subject the lands of the Fort Niobrara military reservation and other lands in Nebraska to homestead entry.

H.R. 22142, Mr. Martin, of Colorado.—To develop a national system and policy of waterways. Sec. 3 provides in part: That it shall be the duty of the Waterways Commission, with the assistance, when authorized by the Secretary of War, of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, and the Board of Engineer Officers in said office, to cause to be made surveys of the navigable waters of the United States, which shall include all the waters and their appurtenances mentioned in Sec. 1 of this Act, and to revise the same from time to time. There may be employed only in the office of the Chief of Engineers and placed at the disposition of said Board of Army Engineers such civil engineers as may be deemed necessary to assist in the discharge of the additional duties hereby entailed upon said office. No money or services shall be expended upon any existing or proposed waterways improvement until it shall have been examined and reported upon by said Board of Engineer Officers and until it shall be approved by the Secretary of War

as feasible and practicable and not incompatible with the interests of navigation.

H.R. 22200, Mr. Willis.—Appropriates \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to soldiers of the War of 1812 at Fort McArthur, Hardin County, Ohio.

H.R. 22201, Mr. Peters.—Authorizes the Secretary of War to manufacture and install such armories of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia as he may designate with dummy armament and its accessories, in accordance with the recommendations in his letter submitting supplemental estimate of an appropriation required by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, for the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia. Appropriates \$275,000 to remain available until expended.

H.R. 22204, Mr. Kahn.—Granting a right of way to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, or any other party or parties approved by the Secretary of War, across the Fort Mason Military Reservation in California.

H.R. 22206, Mr. Sparkman.—Providing for the filing in of the ponds and lowlands of the Fort Taylor military reservation, Florida.

H.R. 22209, Mr. Adamson.—Providing for the disposition of effects of deceased patients of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and of certain deceased officers and men connected with the Army.

H.R. 22203, Mr. Hughes, of Georgia.—That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army shall hereafter be known and designated as the Medical Corps, shall constitute the enlisted personnel of the Medical Corps now authorized by law, and shall consist of sergeants major, at \$75 per month; sergeants, first class, at \$65; sergeants, at \$85; corporals, at \$24; cooks, at \$30; privates, first class, at \$21; and privates, at \$16 per month, with such increase for length of service and other allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law.

## FENCING TOURNAMENT PRELIMINARIES.

Annapolis, Md., March 25, 1912.

The Naval Academy fencers led in the preliminaries of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association tournament Saturday by a big margin, securing twenty-six victories out of twenty-seven bouts. The University of Pennsylvania won fifteen and lost twelve, and consequently also qualified for the finals. The other teams entered were Columbia, which won eight and lost nineteen, and Princeton, which won five and lost twenty-two. Each of the three fencers representing his institution met all of the other contestants, so that each was in nine bouts. The tournament was quite lengthy, although two mats were used and two bouts carried on simultaneously. Larimer and Dodd took individual honors, winning all of their bouts. Northrup, of Columbia, and the three representatives of Pennsylvania, won five bouts each.

The teams were: Naval Academy—Larimer, Broadbent and Dodd. Pennsylvania—Dalsheimer, McPherson and Vanbuskirk. Columbia—Jagendorf, Clough and Northrup. Princeton—Gardiner, Dawes and Wensley.

West Point, N.Y., March 25, 1912.

The semi-final fencing competition was held here on Saturday afternoon, the Army team winning a decisive victory against Yale, Harvard and Cornell. The cadets won 26 of 27 bouts, the remaining bout being won by Yale. Nearly the entire corps of cadets assembled on the main floor of the gymnasium to watch the matches. The Army's prospect of winning the intercollegiate fencing championship is now considered excellent. Yale is eliminated, winning only 6 out of 27 bouts. Ranson, of Yale, had the distinction of being the only man to win a bout from the Army. Wilbur and Heinman on the Army team showed splendid training as well as great natural skill. Heinman in particular participated in the greatest number of bouts without a single loss. Loomis, of Harvard, performed cleverly, while James, of Cornell, was perhaps the best fencer on his team.

The teams who participated in the meet were as follows: Army—Heinman, Raynor and Wilbur. Cornell—James, O'Connor and Sibert. Harvard—Boyd, Wilbur and Loomis. Yale—Ranson, Chalmers and Reese.

The bouts won were as follows: Army 9, Cornell 0; Army 9, Harvard 0; Army 8, Yale 1; Cornell 7, Yale 2; Cornell 6, Harvard 3; Harvard 6, Yale 3.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1912.

Two afternoon teas were given in honor of the Graduating Class of midshipmen. Mrs. Frank DeWitt Ramsay was hostess at her residence, 195 Hanover street, Annapolis, on Saturday to the members of the class in the 1st Battalion. The second tea was on Wednesday, March 27, to those of the 2d Battalion. Mrs. Ramsay is the widow of Captain Ramsay, late of the General Staff, U.S.A. She was assisted by a number of young ladies of Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington. The Naval Academy orchestra, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Zimmerman, gave a concert Saturday evening, with a special number by Mr. Harry Holden on the violin. Mr. H. C. Washburn, instructor at the Naval Academy, gave readings on Kipling.

The bill to move the Severn River bridge to a point two miles distant was reported favorably in the Maryland Senate, and when the farmers on the north side of the Severn, affected by the proposed change, heard of it they appeared almost to a man before the legislators to protest against the removal. Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., in charge of grounds and buildings, Naval Academy, represented the Academy authorities in the consultations that led to the drawing of the bill and favored the change.

Capt. Frederick L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., with five other officers, left here on Saturday with 120 marines to attend the memorial service in Washington that afternoon in honor of the Maine dead.

In the first big game of the local baseball season on Saturday the University of Pennsylvania won from the Naval Academy by 4 to 3. Notwithstanding miserable weather conditions, low temperature, rain and hail, the game was remarkably well played except for looseness in the pitching departments of both teams, and was altogether a fine contest. Excellent fielding was done by several players on both teams, and both hit the ball hard, the visitors to rather more effect than the midshipmen. Pennsylvania tallied in the first, when Smith forced Haley and stole second, scoring on Armstrong's single. They made a bunch of three in the third inning on a base on balls, Armstrong's triple, and singles by Donovan and Patric, and some careless throwing on the part of the Navy. This finished the visitors' scoring, though twice afterward they had the bases filled, with none or one out.

The midshipmen did not score until the fourth inning, when a double tally was secured on singles by Fisher and Hocks, Byers's sacrifice and some good base running. The local players looked decidedly dangerous in both the eighth and ninth, and the final inning succeeded in scoring one run on singles by Adams and Abbott and Vaiden's out to the infield. Specially good work was done in the field for the visitors by Donovan, Thayer and Smith, while Osburn did some clever work for the Naval Academy. His catch of Coryell's fly and throw to the plate, catching Trayer, was decidedly the finest play of the day. Of the new players for the Navy, Adams, Hall and Hicks all hit the ball hard, and there are indications that the team will be stronger in this department than last season. The nines were:

Pennsylvania: Coryell, 2b.; Haley, c.f.; Smith, l.f.; Armstrong, r.f.; Donovan, s.s.; Patric, 3b.; Thayer, 1b.; Hawk, c.; Imlay, p.

Naval Academy: Osburn, l.f.; Adams, s.s.; Abbott, 2b.; Vaiden, 3b.; Hall, 1b.; Fisher, r.f.; Byers, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Seibert, p.; Vinson, p. Cochran batted for Byers in ninth.

Donovan out in fourth inning for interference with fielder; Donovan out in seventh inning on infield fly. Three-base hit, Armstrong. Left on bases, Pennsylvania 7, Naval Academy 9. Struck out, by Imlay 5, off Seibert 6, by Vinson 2. Base on ball, off Imlay 2, off Seibert 3. Struck by pitcher, by Imlay, Osburn, Byers and Hicks. Double play, Osburn and Hicks. Time of game, two hours and ten minutes. Umpire, Pensmith.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Prof. W. O. Stevens, is visiting friends in Virginia.

The midshipmen won a clean-cut baseball victory over St.

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John's, their fellow-townsmen, Wednesday afternoon, the score being 5 to 0, their most decisive victory over the local collegians for a number of seasons. The midshipmen had clearly the better of it, their superior fielding and baserunning being particularly evident. Vinson, the Navy twirler, made an excellent record, allowing but two hits, both singles. Tolson pitched a good game for St. John's, but was touched up for five singles. He kept them scattered, however, and bad fielding and poor judgment on the part of St. John's gave the Navy most of its runs. In the third inning Hicks singled and stole second and third. Adams was passed and stole second, and Byers's single scored both. In the eighth Vinson singled and took second on Heightman's bad throw after Adams's tap in front of the plate. Both advanced a base on Byers's out, and scored when Heightman let the fourth ball called on Abbott get by him. Abbott took second, and scored when Clark missed the ball which Heightman threw to third to catch him. Hicks, the new Navy catcher, played a remarkable game. He had nineteen fielding chances and accepted eighteen of them. His throwing to bases and fielding of balls in front of the plate were notable. The nines were:

St. John's College—Mellon, s.s.; Wilson, 1b.; Tolson, p.; Heightman, c.; Moisan, c.f.; Michaelson, r.f.; Claude, t.f.; Fisher, r.f.; Cochran, l.f.; Hicks, c.; Vinson, p.

The midshipmen won from the University of Maryland at lacrosse here Thursday afternoon by the score of 30 to 1, the biggest score ever piled up on the local grounds. The Navy kept the playing in their opponent's territory, except for brief intervals, during the whole game. Maryland's one score was on a fluke by La Mountain, the Navy goal tender. In the first period, of twenty minutes, the Navy scored twenty-two times. With several substitutes in the last period the scoring was not so rapid.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 27, 1912.

A charming luncheon was given at the club on Tuesday by Mrs. H. E. Mitchell. The long table was artistically decorated in green in honor of Saint Patrick. The guests were Mesdames Fiebeger, Gordon, Robinson, Stuart, Keefer, Newell, Pillsbury, Parker, Baer, Clifford Jones, DeArmond, Riggs, Glassford, McDonald, Dunwoody, Spaulding, Jacobs, J. S. Jones, Hammond, G. G. Bartlett, Cross, Herr, Pritchett and Stillinger. Col. and Mrs. Bethel's dinner guests on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. A pleasant evening was spent at bridge afterward, Mrs. Fiebeger and Mrs. Robinson winning the prizes. Mrs. Cooley entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon with a small but pretty party of two tables for Mesdames Fiebeger, Robinson, Bethel, Pillsbury, Darragh, Dunwoody and Alley. The prizes were won by Mrs. Fiebeger and Mrs. Bethel. Lieutenant and Mrs. Spaulding entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. DeWitt Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery. On Friday Mrs. McDonald entertained at an attractive luncheon for the members of the Monday Club Mesdames Youngberg, Riggs, Spaulding, J. S. Jones and Mitchell. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mrs. Cooley, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. At bridge afterward Capt. and Mrs. Cooley won the prizes. Mrs. J. S. Jones gave an informal little tea on Friday; among guests were Mesdames Ryan, Baer, Parker, Riggs and Spaulding.

Miss Katherine Tillman has been the guest for several days of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Robinson entertained at dinner for Miss Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Darragh and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cross and Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner Saturday for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott (Elizabeth Shipp Green), Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. Dr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, of Lowell, Mass., are guests of their brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. General Dunwoody and Miss Dunwoody, of Washington, spent a couple of days last week as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mrs. Parker has gone to Washington to visit her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Lemly.

The Reading Club was entertained by Mrs. Stuart on Thursday, the subject of her paper being "The Puritans." Some paragraphs of unusual interest were devoted to the mention of famous Puritan ministers. Captain Anderson has returned after a month's leave. Mrs. Anderson is still visiting in the South, and is not expected back for some time. Mrs. Quevedo entertained a week ago Saturday for Miss Dale, her house guest. Miss Quevedo, Lieutenant Johnson and Cadet Roberts. Mrs. Cross and little daughter, Edith, start today for a six-weeks' visit with Mrs. Glennon in Washington.

Mrs. Darragh was hostess of the Friday Card Club; the Monday Club met with Mrs. G. G. Bartlett; the Tuesday Afternoon Club with Mrs. Darragh; Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody were hosts of the Tuesday Evening Club. The Tuesday Evening Auction Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, Mrs. Williford and Lieutenant Hammond carrying off the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained the Wednesday Club.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given in Cullum Hall, the play "The Rector" being kindly reproduced for the benefit of the Army Relief by members of St. Christopher's League of New York. The laughable little sketch was most ably played before an audience that comprised all the officers and ladies and cadets. The cast included Mr. Henry C. Smith in the title role, Miss Harriet A. Clarkson, Miss Eleanor Bartlett, Miss Helen W. Durkee, Mrs. J. Bryant Leake, Miss Maude H. Aldrich, Miss Elmer Lapham and Mr. Karl T. Frederick. After the play dancing was in order. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the members of the cast at supper at the club afterward; their other guests were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Leake were entertained over Sunday by Col. and Mrs. Sladen; the Misses Bartlett and Durkee were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Keefer; the Misses Clarkson, Aldrich and Lapham were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon; Capt. and Mrs. Davis entertained Mr. Smith, and Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones's guest was Mr. Frederick.

Mr. Elliott, the director of the Rhode Island School of Design, lectured to the cadets of the Second Class on "Civic Art and Architecture" on Monday afternoon. Mrs. C. W. Larned is the guest of her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Larned. Prof. John B. Moore, of Columbia University, gave a lecture on "The Hague Conferences" to the First Class of cadets on Friday. The Rev. L. W. Batten, professor of Hebrew at the General Theological Seminary, preached on Sunday at the cadet chapel. The Rev. Mr. Travers delivered the sermon at Christ Church, Staten Island, on Sunday morning and on Sunday afternoon he preached at St. Paul's chapel, Columbia University; and in the evening at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Brooklyn. The special morning services held every day in barracks during Lent have been well attended. Holy week will be observed as a week of prayer.

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Mrs. Branch will return to St. Helena for an extended visit with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, before leaving for her Eastern home. Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the barracks, from New York. Mrs. Pinkston is visiting relatives in Los Angeles, but will shortly come to the yard. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Marix, accompanied by the latter's niece, Miss Katherine Stevens, arrived from Honolulu on Sunday, en route to Norfolk for station. They will spend three weeks in Los Angeles. A large number of the yard ladies went to Oakland to-day to attend the matinee performance of "Excuse Me."

No orders have yet been received at the yard relative to Mdian. James K. Okie, jr., who arrived here from the California on Friday last and at once reported under arrest. A telegram received Saturday ordered the West court-martial board dissolved.

Authority has been received for the installation of a small wireless set at St. George's Island, forty miles from St. Paul, one of the Pribilof group, during the trip of the Mare Island crew to Alaska this summer. St. George is completely isolated during a part of the year, when no ships are able to get in there. Copies of the work required on the transport Logan did not reach Mare Island until Monday, and as all bids had to be in San Francisco by ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday this yard was unable to figure on the job with any degree of accuracy. Accordingly no figures were submitted. The same thing occurred on the Thomas less than a month ago.

### GUANTANAMO.

**U.S. Naval Station, Guantnamo Bay, Cuba, March 20, 1912.**  
Capt. G. W. Kline, commandant of the station, succeeding Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball, has won the respect and esteem of all. During the stay of the fleet he has been greatly in demand in business and socially. On the arrival of the fleet the social season was opened by dinner given by Admiral Ward aboard the U.S.S. Florida, guests present being Capt. H. S. Knapp, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieutenant Robinson, Staton and Williams, and Capt. W. C. Harlee.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Bearss entertained at dinner at their home at Fisherman's Point in honor of Admiral C. McR. Winslow, inviting Capt. R. Welles, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Major Catlin, Miss Bearss, Capt. G. W. Kline and Lieutenant Commander McLean. The Commander-in-Chief entertained Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Vossler, Miss Fowle and Miss Claggett at luncheon on the U.S.S. Connecticut.

A delightful informal dance was given by Paymr. and Mrs. Daly at their home on Hospital Cay. Present were Dr. and Mrs. Gates, Fleet Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon and Miss Russ, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Ensign and Mrs. Vossler, Miss Fowle and Miss Claggett, Dr. Thompson, Captain Nelson, Lieutenant Commander Spillman, Ensign Bunkley and Mr. English.

A handsome dinner was given by the wardroom officers of the Connecticut for Paymr. and Mrs. E. W. Bonnaffon and Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Miss Russ, Paymr. and Mrs. Daly. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg entertained at dinner Dr. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry.

A delightful moonlight picnic was given by Lieut. E. B. Armstrong and Lieut. R. P. Craft for Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Ensign and Mrs. Vossler, Miss Fowle, Miss Claggett, Paymr. W. R. Bowe, Capt. H. South and Lieutenant Morrison. Capt. M. Johnston, of the Georgia, entertained at a well appointed dinner Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, Hugh Rodman, John Hood, Edward E. Cephart, H. B. Wilson, Roger Welles, H. P. Jones, J. D. McDonald, G. R. Clark and F. L. Chapin. Mrs. Lucy gave a beautiful luncheon at the Range in honor of Miss Josephine Smith, entertaining Mesdames Bonnaffon, Kellogg, Gates, Bearss, Berry, Daly, Vossler and Misses Bearss, Fowle and Claggett.

The dinner dance by wardroom officers on board the Florida was a great success. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Ensign and Mrs. Vossler, Miss Fowle and Miss Claggett. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus entertained at dinner Admirals Ward, Howard, Winslow and Usher. Ensign and Mrs. Vossler entertained Capt. U. S. Macy of the Eagle, Miss Bearss, Miss Fowle, Miss Claggett, Midshipman Brand, Mr. Long and Mr. H. S. Burdick at an exceptionally pretty dinner.

A magnificent ball was given on board the Louisiana by Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow. The ship was artistically decorated with palms and Japanese lanterns. Delightful waltzes were rendered by the orchestra, while the ship's band gave real zest to the two-steps. Delicious refreshments were served. Present were Admirals Hugo Osterhaus, T. B. Howard, N. R. Usher, Dr. and Mrs. Gates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. William L. Irvine, Ensign and Mrs. F. A. Vossler, Miss Fowle and Miss Claggett. One of the prettiest dinners during the stay of the fleet was given in honor of Capt. Mrs. and Miss Bearss by Capt. H. D. South and Paymr. W. R. Bowe, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Ensign and Mrs. Vossler, Miss Fowle and Miss Claggett. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus entertained at dinner Admirals Ward, Howard, Winslow and Usher. Ensign and Mrs. Vossler entertained Capt. U. S. Macy of the Eagle, Miss Bearss, Miss Fowle, Miss Claggett, Midshipman Brand, Mr. Long and Mr. H. S. Burdick at an exceptionally pretty dinner.

Mrs. Vossler entertained at luncheon Mesdames Bearss, Lacy, Kellogg, Berry, Misses Smith, Bearss, Fowle, Russ and Claggett. A dinner was given by Rear Admiral Usher for Capt. and Mrs. Bearss aboard the U.S.S. Minnesota. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Dr. and Mrs. Gates, Miss Bearss, Lieut. Comdr. A. Kautz, Lieutenant Commander Armstrong and Lieutenant Craft. The ladies were presented with handsome Spanish fans, and the dinner was followed by an informal dance.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by many boat races, baseball game and track events. A luncheon was given by Capt. G. R. Clark for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg and Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Lieutenant Armstrong and Dr. Rodman. Capt. and Mrs. Bearss gave a dinner for Rear Admiral Howard, Lieutenant Wainright and James, Major Catlin, Surg. G. A. Lung and Lieut. H. Powell. Decorations were pink and white. Capt. Roger Welles gave an elaborate dinner Feb. 22 for Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonnaffon, Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, Miss Bearss, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Paymr. and Mrs. Daly and Miss Russ. Most enjoyable was the moonlight picnic given by Lieutenant Commanders Sypher and McLean, when all rode horseback to the lighthouse.

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson, stationed here some years ago, are with us again. They are always jolly and full of fun and that is what we need when the fleet is not here. They are occupying the Commandant's house on Commandant's hill, while Capt. G. W. Kline is occupying the quarters aboard the U.S.S. Newark. Capt. and Mrs. Bearss entertained at dinner Rear Admiral Usher, Miss Bearss, Captain Clark, Captain Macy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Lieutenant Armstrong and Craft, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Capt. H. Jones, of the Rhode Island, entertained at dinner, followed by a delightful moonlight sail.

The U.S.S. Georgia gave a farewell minstrel show to the officers of the fleet, ladies and officers of the station. Miss Bearss, sister of Capt. and Mrs. Bearss, who has been spending some time with them, is leaving for her home. She will join Mrs. Lacy in Havana for a week there, and then on to their home by way of New York. About ten ladies joined

their husbands here and had a gay time, missing the awful cold in the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Bearss gave a handsome farewell dinner in honor of Miss H. Fowle, of Denver, Colo., other guests being Admiral Usher, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonnaffon, Captains Mary and South, Lieutenant Craft, Armstrong and Morrison. The admirals and commanding officers made a trip to Santiago sightseeing.

Exceedingly neat surgical patchwork was done by Surg. William H. Halsey, of the Solace, in the palm of the hand of the little five-year-old son (Eugene Douglas) of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Pawley. The little fellow had fallen on a bottle and cut his hand severely, but was a model of bravery in the Surgeon's care, and made many friends aboard the Solace. The fleet has gone and with it most of the life, for truly the Station and Caimanera are dull without it.

### A WELL SPENT DAY AT FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., March 24, 1912.

St. Patrick's Day Sunday was signalized at this post near Savannah by an entertainment to medical officers and Hospital Corps men of the Georgia National Guard from Savannah. The double end attained was an instructive day for the Guard in Regular Army Medical Corps methods, and the opening of the new wing of the Screven Hospital.

The medical officers and non-commissioned officers of the post met the men of the Guard at the morning train, and escorting them to the hospital proceeded to give first a general view of the hospital. An object lesson as to how a man is admitted to a military hospital was then given and carried out in all details. Then came a general administrative explanation.

Luncheon was served in the new surgical ward at large tables, the adornment of United States flags and much green ribbon, and shamrocks and green ribbon on the tables giving freshly and gaily the meaning of the place and of the day. After luncheon, one feature of which was the delightful oysters of Tybee Island, Colonel Phillips, commanding officer of Fort Screven, who was at the luncheon, invited the visitors to a view of the post, took them through one of the barracks and showed them through the electric light plant, and ended up by showing one of the batteries and the great guns, all with the attractive geniality and never failing courtesy so winning to all who come in touch with him.

Upon return to the hospital Major Woodbury, who is the Regular Army medical inspector of the Georgia Guard Medical Corps this year, the post surgeon and the moving spirit in the entertainment to the Georgia Guard men, gave first aid and litter-drill; then putting his guests in carriages had them driven all over the island under the guidance of Dr. Myers, the popular assistant physician at the post.

A day full of interest and variety to the guardsmen in more ways than one, as their genial response indicated, and indeed for business men to give thought and real enthusiasm as well as that great asset—time—to study and drill for their country, is purest patriotism and wonderfully fine.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 27, 1912.

Capt. Warren Dean was host at a tea Friday for a number of people from the post and Washington. Mrs. V. S. Foster served tea. Lieut. and Mrs. George Patten, jr., entertained Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt at dinner Saturday, afterwards taking them to hear Mary Garden in "Natoma." Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate were dinner hosts Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rumbough and Lieutenant Shepherd. Afterwards they attended the informal hop in the administration building. The hop was unusually small because of the opera and the rainy night. Lieut. E. F. Graham left for Fort Riley on Sunday.

Col. J. Garrard spent Monday at the naval target range in Maryland, where he and members of the National Rifle Association went to try out ammunition. Capt. Warren Dean and his mother, Mrs. Teressa Dean, are spending the week in New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. George Patten, jr., had Capt. J. R. Lindsey and Lieut. S. M. Rumbough as guests at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club on Sunday. Mrs. F. O. Johnson, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to be out. Miss Edna Hirshinger, who spent the last few months with Miss Garrard, has returned to her home in Charlotte, N.C. Capt. H. H. Baily, M.C., and Captain Kirkpatrick left Monday night for New York, from where they sailed yesterday for Panama.

Lieut. Col. F. S. Foltz is in New York city. Mrs. Joseph Garrard and Mrs. V. S. Foster spent yesterday in Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett were hosts at dinner last night for Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate and Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rumbough.

An exhibition drill will be given on the afternoon and evening of April 5 for the benefit of the Olympic Rifle Team Fund. The officers' equitation class, which has been held in the riding hall three afternoons a week, has been suspended and time given up to the training of polo ponies.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

**BLAKELY.**—Born March 21, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, U.S.N., a daughter, Amelie Lyons Blakely.

**CHURCHILL.**—Born at Willimantic, Conn., March 20, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Churchill, U.S.A.

**JONES.**—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 6, 1912, a daughter, Mary Louise Jones, to the wife of Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th U.S. Cav.

**POLLARD.**—Born at Des Moines, Iowa, March 17, 1912, a daughter, Mary Douglas Pollard, to the wife of Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard, U.S.N.

**TURNER.**—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on March 26, 1912, a son to the wife of Capt. G. Soulard Turner, quartermaster, 7th U.S. Infantry.

**WORKIZER.**—Born March 15, 1912, to Capt. and Mrs. John G. Workizer, Coast Art. Corps, a son, Benjamin, at Fort Howard, Md.

#### MARRIED.

**JONES—ROGERS.**—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Lieut. Edward D. Jones, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Ona Rogers.

**REED—PRESTON.**—At Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 11, 1912, Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Rappleye Preston.

**ROSELL—BYINGTON.**—At San Francisco, Cal., March 6, 1912, Lieut. Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., and Marguerita Isabel Sandgren Byington.

#### DIED.

**ABEL.**—Died at Munich, Bavaria, March 19, 1912, Mrs. Regina Abel, mother of Lieut. Charles Abel, Infantry, U.S.A.

**BARNES.**—Died at Washington, D.C., March 25, 1912, Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, widow of former Surgeon General Barnes, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Col. Thomas Fauntleroy, 2d U.S. Dragoons.

**BINGHAM.**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1912, Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry H. Bingham, U.S.V., Civil War.

**DE COURCY.**—Died at New York city March 28, 1912, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, U.S.A., retired.

**HICHBORN.**—Died at Washington, D.C., March 27, 1912, Mr. Philip S. Hichborn, son of the late Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N.

**LANE.**—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 25, 1912, Mrs. Amy Wentworth Lane, daughter of Med. Inspr. Andrew R. Wentworth, U.S.N.

**MEALEY.**—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1912, Mrs. Edward W. Mealey, mother of Lieut. F. B. Alderdice, 10th U.S. Inf.

**MEYER.**—Died at Van Buren, Ark., March 23, 1912, Mrs. H. A. Meyer, sr., mother of Lieut. H. A. Meyer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

**NOBLE.**—Died at St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1912, Brevet Brig. Gen. John W. Noble, U.S.V., Civil War.



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**PERSONS.**—Died March 24, 1912, at Bellingham, Wash., Rev. Elviro Persons, D.D., father of Major E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

**PRUD'HOMME.**—Died at Annapolis, Md., March 15, 1912, Prof. Lucien Franklin Prud'homme, U.S.N., retired.

**SHEPPARD.**—Died at Pensacola, Fla., March 18, 1912, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Shepard, U.S.N., retired.

**STEELHAMMER.**—Died at Spetsbygd, Sweden, Feb. 27, 1912, Major Charles Steelhammer, U.S.A., retired.

**TETAMORE.**—Died at Schenectady, N.Y., Mary E. Tetamore, wife of the late Dr. F. L. R. Tetamore, captain, U.S.V., and mother of Mrs. E. E. Fuller, wife of Lieutenant Fuller, 12th U.S. Inf.; age sixty-two years.

**WALKER.**—Died at Morristown, N.J., March 22, 1912, Henry Harrison Walker, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1853, who resigned while a first lieutenant, 6th U.S. Infantry, to enter the Confederate service.

**WYNNE.**—Died at Washington, D.C., March 24, 1912, Robert F. Wynne, formerly a captain in the U.S.M.C., who resigned from the Service in 1906.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A review of the 8th N.Y. by the Hon. Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will be held in the armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on the night of Saturday, March 30, and dancing will follow.

An illustrated lecture on the War of the Rebellion by Mr. Raymond Ditmars, will be given at the armory, 68 Lexington avenue, New York city, Saturday night, March 30. The lecture will be very interesting and instructive. Company K of the regiment, Capt. W. J. Costigan, with the uniformed corps of the Knights of Columbus, will hold a barn dance at the armory on Monday night, April 8 (Easter Monday), and the event promises to be a very enjoyable one.

The record of the military services of Major John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., appointed Major General on March 28, will be found on page 950 of this issue.

Major John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, has invited Major Gen. Charles F. Roe to review his command on Thursday night, April 4, at the armory. Mr. Martin H. Ray, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1910, and who resigned from the Army while holding the rank of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, has been appointed a first lieutenant in Major O'Ryan's command. Lieut. Edwin Emerson has been detailed to duty with the United States troops on the Mexican border for instruction.

Arguments were heard by Supreme Court Justice Rudd at Albany, N.Y., March 23, 1912, in an action to test the constitutionality of the law passed last year automatically retiring officers of the National Guard when they have reached the age of sixty-four years, the same as in the U.S. Army. The proceedings were brought by Major William M. Kirby and Col. Joseph G. Story, who were retired as a result of the act. Col. William G. Bates and Lieut. Lynn W. Thompson, of the 71st Infantry, both of New York, argued against the constitutionality of the law while Assemblyman Cuvillier, who was sponsor for the bill, spoke in favor of it. Decision was reserved.

When the 7th N.Y. parades in its armory on the night of Wednesday, April 17, for review by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, it will appear in a handsome new dress hat, similar to that worn by the cadets of the U.S.M.A. The head dress in question, as we have previously noted, was worn by the regiment long before the Civil War, and was recently readopted, to replace the uncomfortable shako. The first appearance of the regiment, however, in the new hat will be on April 11, when it parades as part of the escort to the remains of General Kearny, from Trinity Church to the City Hall. The regiment when it dethrones in the lower part of the city will parade at the Custom House at Bowling Green, to Broad street, to Wall street, to Broadway, to Trinity Church where it is due at 10:30 a.m.

The period from June 1 to Oct. 31, 1912, is designated for the instruction in small-arms practice of the National Guard of New Jersey, and for this purpose a camp will be established at the State Camp Grounds, Sen. Girt, New Jersey. Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, I.G.R.P., is ordered to take charge of the range and instruction. Orders will issue later for the division commander to designate the times at which the various organizations of this state will proceed to the camp, it being impracticable to issue such order until more definite information is obtained in regard to the summer maneuvers.

Governor West, of Oregon, will present a cup to the company, battery or corps having the largest per cent. present during the Federal inspection, 1912. The per cent. present will be determined as follows: To the strength of the organization at its muster for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1911, will be added the gains up to and including the date of inspection. The only "losses" that will be considered will be "by expiration of enlistment" and "transfers." Charles A. Murphy and eighty other citizens of Corvallis, Ore., subject to military duty, having made application to be organized into a military company, were mustered in at Corvallis, Ore. This organization is known as Separate Co. D, Infantry.

At the annual banquet of the Officers' Association, 8th California Infantry, held recently, a song composed by Capt. Peter T. Riley, entitled "Soldiers of the 8th" was sung to the tune of "Benny Haven Oh!"

Governor Dix, of New York, on March 27 signed three bills amending the military law. One by Mr. Cuvillier, providing that a squadron of Cavalry which has adopted a full dress uniform of its own shall have the right to continue its use upon becoming part of a regiment. Another by Mr. Brooks provides that machinists and electricians of all ratings in the Naval Militia may be enlisted as such. A third by Mr. Brooks prohibits the granting of a certificate of incorporation under any corporate name which shall mislead, or tend to mislead, any person into believing that such corporation is connected with or attached to the National Guard.

The New York Herald was recently badly imposed upon to the extent of an entire page in its Sunday edition, which was devoted to an article giving alleged facts concerning the joint exercises of the Army and National Guard scheduled to be held in August next, under the direction of the Commanding General of the Eastern Division. The article was full of inaccuracies, and was silly, to say the least, and well informed military men who have read it express surprise that such useless matter should have been used by a great paper like the Herald.

The annual church service of the National Guard of South Carolina in the city of Charleston will be conducted by Chaplain William Way, 3d S.C. Inf., at Grace Episcopal Church, Sunday afternoon, May 31, at five o'clock.

Serious disturbances at Rock Island, Ill., necessitated the ordering out of the 6th Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. Besieged policemen at the jail fired into a mob that threatened to storm the police station, killed one man and wounded six men and one girl. The trouble had its origin in election troubles when Mayor Schriver assumed office. John Looney, editor of the Rock Island News, immediately began an editorial campaign against the new executive, aided slightly by Harry McCaskrin, Republican candidate for the nomination for State's Attorney. The Chief of Police seized one edition of the paper and Editor Looney and the Mayor had a personal encounter. The troops allowed no crowds to congregate.

## 9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Col. John V. White, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, accompanied by Capt. F. H. Smith, his adjutant, and Capt. G. Sevier, ordnance officer, reviewed the 9th N.Y., in its armory under command of Colonel Morris, on the night of March 23. Although the regiment made a highly creditable display in the review, drill and parade, the exhibition was not as good as the regiment has given in the past.

The turn out was ten commands of sixteen files each, there being four companies in the 1st Battalion under Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, and three each in the 2d Battalion under Major J. J. Byrne and the 3d Battalion under Major F. W. Ward. The men were very steady during the standing review, but in the passage, men were out of step in each battalion. The music had most to do with this. During one of the movements in the regimental drill the commander of the 2d Battalion, mistaking the order to form close column of companies started to form line.

Before completing the regimental parade, the regimental commander had the colors parade around the regiment and dismissed them. The regiment then passed in review without the colors. This is an innovation to the drill book, which, we believe, can well be omitted. The colors can much better be dismissed with ceremony at the conclusion of the regimental parade.

Among the special guests present were Gen. E. F. Austin, Major P. Loeser, Col. G. Hurry, Major R. L. Foster, Capt. W. E. Downs, Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., and Major Fred Wells.

## 71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

The 71st N.Y. in its annual muster and inspection made on March 22, showed the slight net loss of thirteen in aggregate membership when compared to the figures of 1911. It had only six less present, however, and seven less absent. This was an increase of close on one per cent. in the number present. The figures were 832 officers and men present, and fifteen absent, while at the muster of 1911, the regiment had 838 present and twenty-two absent. Companies E, Captain Eben, G, Captain Maslin, and M, Captain Westerman, had each 100 per cent. of present. The inspecting officers for the state were Lieutenant Colonels Bruch, Wingate and Thurston, Major Turpin and Captain Bostwick.

In the inspection the regiment made a fine showing, and both the Army and state officers were justly complimentary. The regiment was absolutely clean from end to end, and the greatest care had been taken to have the uniforms, equipments, etc., in the best possible condition. The armory employees, under the direction of Armorer George H. Doyle and John Beach, also had the armory in the most cleanly condition. The boiler room was a model. The following are the official figures:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff . . . . .	14	0	14
Non-Com. Staff . . . . .	7	0	7
Band . . . . .	26	0	26
Company A . . . . .	57	3	60
" B . . . . .	72	1	73
" C . . . . .	64	2	66
" D . . . . .	56	1	57
" E . . . . .	81	0	81
" F . . . . .	53	3	56
" G . . . . .	65	0	65
" H . . . . .	62	2	64
" I . . . . .	62	1	63
" K . . . . .	93	1	94
" L . . . . .	56	1	57
" M . . . . .	64	0	64
Total . . . . .	832	15	847

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, announces a state marching competition to be held on Friday, April 19, 1912, under the direction of a board consisting of Col. James H. Smyth, I.G., Major Warren E. Sweetser, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry J. Kane, C.A.C., who will recommend officers and enlisted men to act as officials and assistants. Suitable prizes have been offered by Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan, of Lowell, for the first five teams, and the Commonwealth will give suitable medals to the members of such teams.

No entry fee is required. The start will be made at 11 a.m. at a point to be hereafter designated, approximately twenty miles from the Lowell Armory, where the finish will be. The competition is open to teams of sixteen enlisted men and one commissioned officer, who have been members of the M.V.M. since Feb. 1, 1912, from any company or corresponding unit of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Field service, including olive drab blouse and breeches with campaign hat, haversack, mess kit, canteen, rifle, bayonet, scabbard, service belt and leggings. Army shoes need not be worn. Service blouse must be carried whether worn or not. Officers will wear the same uniform as men, substituting revolver, with belt and holster, for rifle, bayonet, scabbard and service belt.

No team shall be allowed, during the march, to straggle more than fifty feet between its leading and rear man. No aid or advice of any kind shall be received from any person outside the squad competing. No food or drink shall be taken by any member of a squad except what is carried by the squad from the start. The finish must be made in close order. Every member of a team shall be provided at the start with a suitable identification tag or shall be identified in such a way as to prevent substitution. Every contestant must be examined by a practicing physician within two weeks next previous to the contest.

Inspectors will accompany each team or will be placed at suitable intervals along the route. Appearance shall count twenty points. Any team finishing with its full quota will receive eighty points, provided the team finished between four hours and four hours and fifteen minutes from the start. For each full fifteen minutes less than four hours the team will be credited with ten points additional. For each fifteen minutes or fraction thereof in excess of four hours, a deduction of ten points shall be made. The contest shall be declared finished in six hours from the start. Capt. Lewis G. Hunton, C.S., 6th Inf., M.V.M., will provide hot coffee and sandwiches at the finish.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. S.—While foreign service pay is given for time going to and from foreign station, only actual service in the foreign country as prescribed by A.R. 134 counts double for retirement. Apply through the channel for a statement of your total service to count toward retirement.

J. W. BURKETT, Pacific Grove, Cal., late sergeant, Troop I, 7th Cav., seeks the address of any soldier of 7th Cavalry of 1877 who was with Troop I at Little Big Horn who took up remains of General Custer and officers.

M. T. asks: Can a soldier make an allotment to his parents that are living in Europe? Answer: Army Regulations 1370-1383 give all details. No restriction is imposed as to the place of residence of the parents who are to receive the allotment.

J. L.—The statutes removing the charges of desertion in certain cases apply to soldiers who served in the Civil War. There have been no such provisions made for deserters from service in the Sioux War of 1876.

H. W. P.—The Army Regulations make no provision for continuing extra pay for marksmanship to men who qualified in the Marine Corps and re-enlisted in the Army. Such men have opportunity each year to fire for qualification.

G. H. L.—Par. 6 of G.O. 90, 1911, prescribes that except under Paras. 5 and 9 (dependency or death or near relative) discharge by purchase will not be granted to a soldier serving in Alaska or the Philippines, except when his organization is

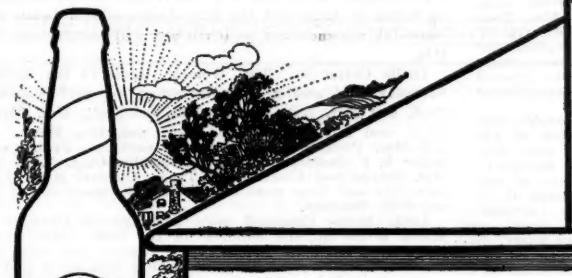
## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ordered to return to the United States, or in the case of an enlisted man of a staff department, when he has completed the prescribed tour of foreign service in such department since the date of his last arrival in Alaska or the Philippines. We do not see how, under the circumstances, you can purchase your discharge while on furlough in the United States and your organization still in the islands.

F. S.—If there was no criminality attached to your serving under a name other than your right one, you should be able to have the correction made by application through the channel, giving full particulars.

V. D. P.—There is no order detailing the 28th Infantry for foreign service. To secure a position on the police force of the Panama Canal Zone address the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C. A civil service examination is not required.

UNIFORM.—The initial allowance is made in the first enlistment only, and the total clothing allowance for the first three years in the Army is \$142.44. Although you failed to re-enlist until after three months, and thereby lost the bonus, you nevertheless will receive pay of second period. As you are therefore not in your first enlistment you may only claim the regular clothing allowance of \$103.61. See G.O. 67, 1911.

OLD GUARDSMAN.—There is no consolidated report showing what states have an age retirement law for their National Guard. You could only find out by writing the A.G. of each state. All the states have a retired list, however, and officers on such list are authorized to wear the uniform of their rank. An officer who resigns from the Service and is honorably discharged is not entitled by law to wear a uniform, as he is no longer an officer.

P. J. W.—G.O. 84, 1909, regarding examination and appointment of persons in civil life to be second lieutenants in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, have been superseded by G.O. 53, 1911, for a copy of which address the War Department. Applications for designation should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C. The preliminary mental examination includes: Grammar, mathematics, geography and history.

J. R. B. asks: I was discharged out of the 3d Infantry Oct. 11, 1908; was on extra duty as post carpenter drawing fifty cents a day from the Q.M. Dept. I enlisted Nov. 9, 1908, in the Coast Artillery. Was I entitled to the bonus upon my re-enlistment in 1908? Answer: If you were discharged as a private in the first enlistment you were entitled to bonus of three months' pay on re-enlistment within three months of discharge.

CORPORAL asks: Will soldiers who enlisted at Fort Slocom, N.Y., and who get discharged at Presidio of Monterey in 1915 get the usual railroad transportation, or will they get water transportation through Panama Canal? Answer: Army Regulations as amended to the date of the man's discharge in 1915 will govern. It is the custom to allow for travel by the cheapest route. At the present time that is by rail across the continent. You will notice that Congress is trying to amend the laws by providing for paying only two cents a mile on discharge to those who enlist or re-enlist after the passage of the pending Army bill. Many other changes are in the air, and it is impossible to state what will be the procedure in the case you mention, until, at least, the Canal is ready for operation.

M. L. asks: (1) What percentage of officers of the United States Army, excluding Medical Department, are graduates of West Point? (2) How many officers are there in the United States Navy, excluding Pay and Medical Departments,

who are not graduates of the Naval Academy, Annapolis? Answer: (1) The Military Academy does not provide sufficient graduates to fill the vacancies occurring from year to year in the Army, and these vacancies are open, first, to candidates from the enlisted force, and second, from civil life. During the year ended June 30, 1911, fifty-four second lieutenants were appointed from civil life and ten from the ranks. Between June 30 and Oct. 25 of 1911 the appointments were eighty-two from the Military Academy, fourteen from the ranks and thirty from civil life. To give you the percentage of Military Academy graduates in the Service would require a comparison of the record of each of the 5,000 officers listed in the Army Register. (2) There is no provision for examinations from civil life for commissions in the line of the Navy, but by Act of 1901 and subsequent years it was made possible for warrant officers of the Navy to enter the line after passing the ensign's examination. Between 1910 and 1911 but seventy-three warrant officers applied for the ensign examination and only twenty-six were appointed. In 1910, of the twenty-six who had been appointed seventeen had reached grade of lieutenant and three lieutenant junior grade. There is one rear admiral (Farenholz) on the retired list who rose from the ranks without a Naval Academy education. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland was a Naval Academy graduate who had prior service as a naval apprentice.

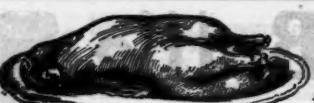
TRAIL RIGHT asks: In view of Par. 5, G.O. 161, War D., 1911, are Field Artillery gunners who qualified as such before this order was issued entitled to pay for three years from date of qualification as provided in Army Regulations 1367? Answer: A general order is now being issued which will make the A.R. 1367 apply only to Coast Artillery. A new Army Regulation 1362 1/2 will be issued which will apply to gunners of Field Artillery. These changes will go into effect before any Field Artillery gunners qualify under the present regulations and orders. It is possible that this will be out before the next issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

CIVILIAN CANDIDATE.—Regarding results of examinations of Jan. 12 for second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, see editorial paragraph elsewhere in this issue.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 23, 1912.

A most successful benefit affair was that of Tuesday evening, March 19, when the Rainford Company presented "The Charity Ball" at the Colonial Theater for the benefit of the Enlisted Men's Club, a project of Chaplain John M. Moose, of the 20th. The success of the affair, given under the patronage of the ladies of Fort Douglas, was due largely to the efforts of Chaplain Moose. About \$500 in all was cleared with which to begin the club house. The theater was filled to the doors, and in honor of the officers and ladies of the post as well as from interest in the good cause, the officers of the National Guard were all there in dress uniform. The boxes were filled with parties of friends from the post, Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons and the officers of the staff, Captain Foreman and Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham occupying one box. In another box were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Burnham, Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, and Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Pond. Another box held a party composed of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond, Mrs. W. E. Persons, Capt. Robert Mearns and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Petty, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey were in another, while still another party was



Poultry

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To Many a Dish.JOHN DUNCAN'S  
SONS,  
Agents,  
N.Y.

made up of four of the younger lieutenants—Schultz, Early, C. C. Early and Wise, with the Misses Irene Farrell, Aline McMillan, Virginia Beatty and Margaret McClure. Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Fort Wayne, who has been visiting in the city, entertained a party of friends and Chaplain and Mrs. Moose and their two sons and Madame Wrightson made up another party. A magnificent society audience greeted the performers, most of them being there out of compliment to the Army people.

The hop of last Friday evening was most enjoyable and successful. Although not many besides the people of the garrison were present, the evening was a delightful one. The guests were received by Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Mrs. George F. N. Dailey and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, young matrons of the regiment. The new hop committee is composed of Capt. C. C. Smith, Capt. A. W. Shipp and Lieut. Jubal A. Early. A number of the young girls from town were present.

Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker entertained a merry party of friends Friday at a supper following the hop. The guests were Col. and Mrs. W. B. Burnham, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Holland, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer and Mr. T. W. Boyer. Mingled with the congratulations over the promotion of Major Burnham to the rank of lieutenant colonel are the many regrets at the possibility of losing the Burnhams from the regiment. They are among the most popular people in the 20th, and their many friends are hoping that they may be retained in it.

Major G. L. Luhn, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Luhn, of Fort Leavenworth, parents of Mrs. George H. Smith, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smith at their home on Third avenue, to remain some time, going from here to Spokane. Capt. Lochlin W. Coffey, for some years the military instructor at the Logan Agricultural College, under orders to rejoin his regiment, has left for San Francisco to sail on the April transport. Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Nelly entertained at a delightful dinner before the hop last Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of Capt. O. B. Meyer, now in the Philippines, is expected here with her children the first week in April to visit her sister, Mrs. W. W. Trimmer. Lieut. Hugh Wise has been relieved from duty as post exchange officer and Capt. W. B. Graham detailed in his stead. Lieut. George F. N. Dailey has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to take the examination for promotion.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 18, 1912.

Lieut. N. G. Finch and his mother, Mrs. Dudley, gave a dinner in honor of Miss Mildred March on Sunday noon; other guests were Miss Hoyle, Lieutenant Beard and Rumbough. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Eastman gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, Lieutenant Finch and Mrs. Dudley. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a dinner to Miss Mildred March on Sunday, others present being Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major Guignard and Lieutenants Parker, Adams and Riggs. Sunday evening Chaplain Dickson held another one of his entertaining services and though the weather was very bad the church was well filled. Col. and Mrs. Sands gave a delightful supper Tuesday after the skating in the gymnasium for Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Michie, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, the Misses Clark, Stryker, Lockett, Hoyle, Michie, Hague and Jones, Captain Coates, Lieutenants Wilbourn, Parker, Riggs, Amory, West, Adair, Bradley, Boone, Erwin, Rumbough, Beard, Sands and James. The Tuesday Auction Bridge Club met at Mrs. McKinley's quarters; prizes were won by Mesdames Cassells, Hoyle and Danford.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall are visiting their son, Lieut. A. L. Hall, 6th Field Art. Miss Shields, after spending several months with her cousin, Mrs. Perkins, has returned to her home in Maryland. Mrs. Barton, who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, was taken very ill on Friday and Captain Barton was sent for. She is improving steadily, but will not be able to return to Fort Leavenworth for some days yet. Lieut. J. W. Rumbough had the honor of being put on the first polo team of the 6th Field Artillery. Mrs. Burnsides, wife of Lieut. F. R. Burnside, Med. Corps, had quite a severe fall in the skating rink, her arm being broken a little above the wrist. Miss Mildred March left Monday for her home in Omaha, after spending a couple of months as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. Colonel March will not join his regiment until June, as he has taken a leave of three months. Col. and Mrs. Kendall gave a delightful dinner Thursday for General Schuyler and Mrs. Schaeffer. Col. and Mrs. Millar, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Michie and Major Guignard.

One of the most severe snow, wind and sleet storms struck Fort Riley about two o'clock Thursday afternoon and lasted well into the night. The cold north wind brought the temperature down to eighteen degrees, a fall of eleven degrees in a couple of hours.

Major and Mrs. Michie gave a dinner on Friday to Col. and Mrs. Hatfield, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Herringshaw. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Macdonald. Miss Stryker, after a short visit with Miss Lockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, is now the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sands. Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis were guests of Col. and Mrs. Hatfield Wednesday. They leave Thursday to enjoy a couple of months' leave. They will first spend a few weeks in Little Rock, Ark., with their son, Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, who is on duty as recruiting officer. From there they will go to New Orleans. At the expiration of the Colonel's leave they will go to St. Paul, where he will assume his duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Col. Charles W. Taylor. Col. and Mrs. Millar gave a dinner Friday to Col. and Mrs. Sands, Lieutenant Rumbough, Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Stryker and Major Guignard. Capt. L. C. Scherer on Wednesday attended the meeting of the Elks' Lodge at Junction City and was unanimously elected leading knight of the lodge.

The Cavalry at Fort Riley were thrown in a great state of

excitement over the news that they might soon start for the Mexican border. The Mounted Service School has just received the new dictaphone outfit, which will be used in the preparation of letters and reports.

Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Turner gave a most attractive afternoon tea, and as St. Patrick's Day was close at hand the decorations were all in his honor; little shamrocks, green paper cabbages and flags of Old Erin. The refreshments were delicious and the punch unusually good. Mrs. Oliver E. Wood, Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Macdonald served refreshments, and others assisting were Mesdames Eastman and Pillow and the Misses Clark, Michie, Hoyle and Hague. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieutenants Wainwright, De Armond, Quekemeyer and Amory. Capt. and Mrs. Scherer entertained at dinner Saturday Major and Mrs. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Herringard, Mrs. Dudley, Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker and Major Guignard.

Misses Clopton and Des Lages left for their homes on Friday after spending several months with Capt. and Mrs. Clopton. Capt. W. J. Glasgow, detailed on the General Staff, will leave soon for Washington, D.C. It is a great loss to the post to have this very delightful family taken from it. News of Lieutenant Colonel Sands's assignment to the 13th Cavalry was received with great pleasure by the members of both posts. Captain Phillips, of the 13th, has been designated as instructor in swordsmanship.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker gave a dinner on Tuesday to Lieut. and Mrs. George Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten and others. Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer was quite badly kicked by a horse a few days ago and it was discovered, by the use of an X-ray, that a small piece of bone had been broken off near the ankle; he is on crutches, but it is hoped will be well in a few days. Capt. George McD. Weeks, has completed his course in the Cooks' and Bakers' School and has a ten days' leave before going to his new post.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 18, 1912.

Only six more weeks and then we sail. Oh, joy! All are anxious for the change, Honolulu being a delightful station. Unfortunately there will be a few inconveniences at first, such as living in tents and the long distance from town, but the beautiful surroundings and climate will compensate for all this.

Leslie Carter in "Two Women" came to the Heilig last Saturday, and among those attending the performance were Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cleveland, Lieut. and Mrs. Topham and Capt. and Mrs. Offley. Lieut. and Mrs. Philipson entertained at cards on Friday evening. Major E. F. McGlachlin, Mrs. McGlachlin, Capt. A. H. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop and Lieut. J. M. True. General Maus, Lieutenants Ullo and True were entertained at dinner in the Arlington Club Tuesday.

Little Marie Campbell gave a delightful birthday party March 6 for all the children in the post. Mrs. Campbell chaperoned the little people at the theater, and after returning they were served with refreshments, and music and games were indulged in. The decorations and favors were all in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. John True will return about April 1, after an extended visit on her father, Col. R. M. Getty, at Leavenworth. Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd have as their guest Bishop Keator, of the diocese of Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Phillipson entertained at dinner Sunday Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr., Lieuts. John M. True and James A. Ullo. Lieut. Staley A. Campbell is able to walk around the post, after being confined to the hospital and his home over three months, but must be operated on again in a few days. Lieut. G. V. Packer has returned to the regiment, after a several weeks' stay in San Francisco.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 21, 1912.

Mrs. Phillipson had as guests on Sunday last her parents, brother and sister, from Portland. Gen. Marion P. Maus left on Sunday for a few days' trip to Warm Springs. Mrs. Maus was hostess at an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Cowles, who is here visiting her niece, Mrs. Lister. The spacious, handsome living room was added to in its attractiveness by many clusters of spring blossoms. The ladies invited to meet Mrs. Cowles were Mesdames McCleave, Clayton, Bugbee, Lloyd, Spencer, Kinnison, Thomas, Lister, Miss Danforth and Miss McGunnagle. Mrs. Kinnison entertained the Post Bridge Club on Friday, inviting other ladies in for tea. The hostess' sister, Miss Danforth, and her young daughter Grace assisted.

Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd had as luncheon guests on Sunday the Rev. and Mrs. Otis Grey and Miss Horan. The Rev. and Mrs. Grey left the same day for Atchison, Kas., where Mr. Grey becomes rector of a parish. Mrs. Herschel Tupes, who has been ill for several months, is much improved and able to see many friends again. Among the officers and families of the 21st Infantry who have already arrived and taken quarters are Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Major and Mrs. Frazier and Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson.

Robert Offley entertained charmingly at bridge on Friday afternoon for sixteen guests. A hot supper followed. Mrs. Thomas gave a pretty luncheon to eight of her friends on Friday. Captain Clark, Q.M., assigned to the 21st Infantry, awaits his regiment here. It is expected about the middle of May to succeed the 1st Infantry. General Maus, Lieutenants Ullo and True were entertained at dinner at the Arlington Club in Portland on Tuesday and attended the performance "Little Miss Fix-it" at the Heilig.

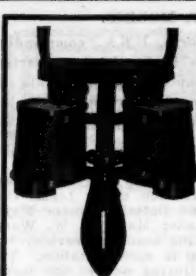
Mrs. True is expected home on April 1, after two months' visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert Getty, at Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Lister honored her aunt, Mrs. Cowles, with a bridge party on Saturday. Little Cornell Bugbee, son of Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, is able to be out after a slight operation on his throat in a Portland hospital. The Misses Clarke gave a small tea in honor of Miss Horan, guest of Mrs. Robert H. Pierson. Mrs. William L. Morrison was hostess at an unusually pretty luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Mrs. Robert A. Pierson, Mrs. Walter Lloyd, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Frederick Bugbee, Miss Taylor and Miss Horan. Bishop Keator was the distinguished guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd for the week-end. The Bishop arrived on Saturday and from eight until eleven an informal reception was held in his honor. An orchestra from the 2d Field Artillery rendered a program, and a delicious fruit punch was served by Miss Rose Clarke. Among those who called were Col. and Miss McGunnagle, Gen. and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson, Miss Horan, the Rev. and Mrs. Otis Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter, Capt. and Mrs. Offley, Col. and Mrs. Clarke and Miss Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Mae Foster, Captain Lanza, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Cowles, Capt. and Mrs. Reasoner, Capt. and Mrs. Fales and Lieutenant Hatie. Capt. and Mrs. Aloe and their son Robert are now in San Francisco and expected home in a few days. Robert has entirely recovered and Mrs. Aloe is much improved by the baths at Paso Robles.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 24, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Sunday at supper in honor of their guest, Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., inviting Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. The Officers' Dancing Club gave their monthly informal dance Friday in the gymnasium. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Friday at a prettily appointed bridge in honor of Miss Sponsler and Miss Johnston, visitors on the post.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Thursday for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. Stanley L. James entertained Monday for the Sewing Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver entertained Thursday night informally at cards for Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute. Lieuts. Carlin C. Stokely, Charles C. Reynolds and Thomas M. R. Herren were hosts Wednesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin B. Maynard, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Miss Simpson.



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Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett are giving a supper this evening for Miss Johnston.

Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay entertained Thursday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan and Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser were hosts Monday for the Evening Card Club. Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay entertained Wednesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Moor N. Falls on Tuesday gave a bridge luncheon for Miss Louise Sponsler, of Harrisburg, Pa., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. The guests were Mrs. Thomas H. Griffith, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe.

Mrs. James A. Higgins left Tuesday for New Orleans, La. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Miss Simpson, of Louisville, Ky., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead on Saturday gave a dinner for six.

Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly left Friday for Washington, D.C., where he will be the guest of his parents, returning to this garrison June 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Tuesday evening at cards. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin gave a dinner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose on Tuesday had a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Boardman, River Boulevard, Col. Edward Plummer, Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall and Miss Drew.

Miss Phoebe Jewell, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Miller Little, left Saturday for her home in Wabash, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin B. Maynard, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, leave Saturday for San Francisco, sailing April 5 for Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan on Sunday gave a progressive supper, assisted by Mrs. Moor N. Falls and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Miss Sponsler, Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly, Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely and Mr. C. Carpenter, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker on Sunday gave a supper for Mr. C. W. Cirkler, of Minneapolis, who recently returned from a South American cruise. Mrs. Max R. Wainer on Wednesday gave a prettily appointed bridge tea for Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute. Assisting were Mrs. A. Shepherd, of Minneapolis, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Stanley L. James and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan, Capt. James M. Loud, Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Mr. Charles C. Carpenter and Mr. Charles H. Cirkler.

## FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 26, 1912.

Col. Stephen M. Foote has returned after three months at Fort Leavenworth attending Field Officers' School. Mrs. Foote, wife of the Commanding Officer, has also returned, having spent the winter in Baltimore during his absence. Friday afternoon of last week Mrs. Foote entertained at bridge; quite a number of ladies from Baltimore were present as well as the ladies of the post. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Terry assisted in serving tea and refreshments. A delightful dinner was given by Mrs. McDonnell and her son, Lieutenant McDonnell, in honor of Chaplain and Mrs. Headley; other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Vickery, of Baltimore, Miss Annie Day, of Warrenton, Va., and Captain Workizer.

The new Governor of Maryland, accompanied by Major Robert Alexander, U.S.A., witnessed a review of the 1st Maryland Brigade at the spacious armory of the 5th Regiment, M.N.G. The officers of the post who were in attendance were Captains Workizer, Mitchell and Taylor, Lieutenants Riley and McDonnell; Captain Wheatley of Fort McHenry, was also present. Mrs. McDonnell and Lieutenant McDonnell entertained at luncheon on the 20th for Miss Annie Day, of Warrenton, Va., others present being Mrs. Charles Playford, of Uniontown, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Vickery of Baltimore, Lieutenants Anderson and Newton. Mrs. Foote, Miss Foote, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Terry attended a Wednesday matinee of "The Concert," after which they took luncheon at the Emerson. Captain Taylor visited Washington on the 20th. St. Patrick's Day was the occasion of a dinner given by Lieut. F. G. Torney, those present being Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Rouse, of Baltimore, Miss Fitzgerald, of Chicago, Miss French, of Boston, Dr. McBryer and Lieutenant Riley. Last Sunday Lieutenants Torney, Riley and Dr. McBryer entertained at dinner for Captain Workizer, Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Miss Hutton and Mr. Metcalf. Mrs. Taylor gave an "informal" to the ladies of the post on Thursday, the 21st.

Mrs. Beal, guest of Mrs. Taylor, returned to her home, Altoona, Pa., on Monday. Miss Latane Clopton, of Sparrows Point, Md., and Miss Mabel Vickery, of Baltimore, were guests of Mrs. McDonnell and Lieutenant McDonnell last week.

At a recent "indoor meet" the new bayonet fencing equipment was tested to the limit, and as this is a novel feature just introduced in the Army much interest was displayed. In the final bout the 103d Company's contestant proved the winner. Baseball is now the principal interest at the post and the post exchange officer, Lieutenant Riley, has now on sale the very latest "toggery" of that sport.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 25, 1912.

With the arrival of the Mississippi, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, South Carolina, Connecticut, North Dakota, Georgia, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Salem, San Francisco and Culpeper in the Roads, this vicinity seemed suddenly to wake up—the theaters were filled with "Navy" and their friends, the streets and shops were fairly thronged with jackies and the naval Y.M.C.A. is overcrowded. The hop at the Chamberlin was brilliant indeed and everyone was so glad to see everyone else. To the Guantanamo contingency it was like coming back to life again. The Utah, Delaware, Rhode Island and Virginia were on the drill grounds, but came into the Roads Saturday.

The junior officers of the Missouri entertained Sunday at luncheon for Mrs. Horace Chandee, Misses Mary Wilson, Aline Kelly and Emily Foreman. Lieutenant Commander Grahaugh, Lieutenant Connor, Ensigns Comstock, Battle, Young and Robotom entertained at dinner Sunday on the North Carolina for Mrs. Hugh Branham, Misses Foreman, Wilson, Kelly, Magruder and Marguerite Woods. The wardroom officers of the Connecticut gave a dinner Sunday for Messrs. Warner Croxton, Edward Stribling, Joe Bidgood, Steele and Stewart Frame.

The officers of the New Hampshire entertained at tea Thursday for Mrs. Alex Chantry, Mrs. Thomas Parker, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Nancy Nash, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Lucella McClain and Miss Lois Millard. Cap-

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

tain Taylor, U.S.M.C., entertained at tea Friday on the North Carolina for Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Chester Gifford, Miss Elizabeth Scott and the wardroom officers. Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald gave a theater party at the Academy of Music Friday evening and a supper at the Monticello Hotel for their guests, Mrs. Harold Cobb and Miss Hazel Cobb, of New York. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ricketts, Miss Lilian Waikart, Mr. Charles Wolf, U.S.N., and Mr. Ennis.

Last Tuesday night Charles Le Master, sailor on the Kansas, while temporarily insane jumped from the third story of the naval Y.M.C.A. and died shortly after. He was regarded as an ideal seaman and had a fine record. His shipmates all contributed to a fund for a beautiful floral offering and a committee escorted the remains to West Virginia, his former home.

A letter signed by petty officers and representatives of the enlisted men of the Navy has been received by the Board of Trade thanking them for the interest taken in regard to the bill pending in Congress proposing a graded retirement for petty officers and enlisted men.

Lieut. D. Lyons is the guest of his niece, Mrs. J. C. Ricketts. Miss Gladys Walker, of Staunton, Va., is the guest of Miss Bessie Kelly, Ensign and Mrs. Rufus King, of Portsmouth, N.H., have arrived in Norfolk to attend the wedding of their sister, Bessie Crosby, to Mr. Davis, which occurs April 3. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Crosby, Beechwood Place, Ghent. Paymr. and Mrs. David C. Crowell have taken an apartment in the Argyle, Portsmouth.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 25, 1912.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained last Thursday by Mrs. Boughton. Capt. W. C. Rogers is still East on leave. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, are congratulating them upon the arrival of a fine baby boy last Thursday. Mrs. Marshall is a sister of Mrs. Charles C. Clark.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. J. T. Moore was hostess for a small bridge party for Mrs. Smyser, Mrs. Bernhard, Mrs. Dew, Mrs. True, Miss Getty, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. McAndrew, Mrs. Tillman, Miss Goldman, Mrs. Meredith and Miss Syme. Prizes were won by Mrs. True, Miss Goldman and Mrs. Dew. At the Tuesday card evening at the Club the prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed. Capt. A. W. Brown is temporarily detailed in the J.A. department in Chicago. Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, recently promoted from the 15th Cavalry to the 8th and ordered to the Philippines, has secured leave, and, with Mrs. Broadhurst and the baby, leaves here on Thursday en route to England to visit relatives of Mrs. Broadhurst. Upon returning here they will pack up to join the 8th Cavalry in the islands.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 25, 1912.

A masquerade ball was given Saturday night in the post gymnasium, under the supervision of Colonel Getty, assisted by Lieutenant Langwill, exchange officer, Chaplain Rice, recreation officer, and committee. The grand march was taken part in by 100 couples in fantastic and ingenious costumes, directed by Color Sergt. and Mrs. Graves and led by Battlin. Sergt. and Mrs. Neubauer, assisted by Color Sergt. Woods, 1st Sergeant Natcher and Sergeants Lemasters, Smith, Coney and Cornet. Judges were Captain McNamee, Miss Jennette Clarke, Sergeant Lotz and Mr. J. Whalbrook. The prize for the best dressed lady went to Miss Nona Comer; best dressed man to Corporal Stanley Jackson; most comical lady, Mrs. Cook; most comical man, Pvt. J. A. Stamer; best dressed couple, 1st Sergt. Robert Collins and Miss Grace Stillwell; most comic couple, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. P. Shaw. The imitation of a Filipino street fella, gotten up by Chief Musician Savoca and members of the 27th Infantry band, in which native music was played by men made up for the parts, was one of the features. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Langwill. About 500 soldiers and their friends were present. The officers' section was occupied by the Commanding Officer and family, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Mrs. McNamee and Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed, the Misses Getty and Miss Wilson.

In the war game of Saturday the Blues were represented by Captains Seigle and Comstock and Lieutenants Going, Brinkerhoff and Broadhurst; the Reds by Captains Cole and Tompkins and Lieutenants Smyser, Reagan and Hoyt. Notes were recorded by Lieutenant McNiel.

Jessie Grant, daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. S. Grant, 27th Inf., was christened by the chaplain on Sunday.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 20, 1912.

Mrs. Atkinson was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club March 11, when Mrs. Randolph won the prize. The same afternoon Mrs. Chenoweth entertained the Current Events and Sewing Club. Mrs. Dille, mother of Mrs. Kelley, has gone to Michigan for a couple of months. Major and Mrs. Dale gave a pretty dinner preceding the last hop for Mrs. Glen Denning, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Younglof, Captains Butler and Howell.

Miss Adams, guest of her cousin, Mrs. Nesbitt, has returned to Omaha and from there will return to her home in Jamestown, N.Y. Captain Butler was host for a jolly hop supper March 8. Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Switzer presided at the chafing dishes, and those present were Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Major and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Younglof, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Captain Howell, Lieutenant Wilson, and the Misses Jenks, Whitmore and Adams from Omaha.

An attractive dinner was given recently by Col. and Mrs. Buttler for General Smith, Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Randolph and Captain Martin. Captain Van Duyne is the guest of Captain Howell until his quarters are ready. Capt. and Mrs. Dorey entertained the Evening Card Club March 15, when Lieutenant Kelley made high score.

Major and Mrs. Dale made Col. and Mrs. Buttler honor guests on Saturday, March 16. Green carnations formed the centerpiece and at each guest's place was a tiny pot of real shamrock. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Randolph and Major and Mrs. Hartmann, of Fort Omaha. Another pretty dinner, also very Irish, was on Sunday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman made Col. and Mrs. Buttler their guests of honor. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Randolph and Captain Van Duyne.

Miss Sweet was the weekend guest of Mrs. Chenoweth. Lieutenant Lane has been detailed for recruiting duty at Fort Slocum and will leave about March 30.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 30, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Green entertained informally at a jolly bridge Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Miss Stevens and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Miss Stevens was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a clever handkerchief and duster shower for Miss Gale. All the ladies in the post were invited and a very jolly afternoon was spent.

Col. and Mrs. Grierson were hosts Friday at a lovely dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Miss Gale, Lieutenant Hartwell and Dr. Sheep. A jolly St. Patrick's hop was held in the hoproom Saturday evening. Many attended in Irish costumes and a splendid supper was served at eleven o'clock. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh were hosts at an attractive St. Patrick's supper Sunday. The decorations and favors were all of green. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Wagner, Miss Grierson, Miss Gale, Mrs. O'Donnell, Lieutenant Hartwell, O'Donnell, Colley and Mr. Rooney. On Tuesday Mrs. Herman Dilworth was hostess at a jolly bridge luncheon. The decorations were all of green; each table had a pot of shamrock in the center, and the favors were green makes and tiny hats. The first prize, silk stockings, was won

Since the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, it has been decided by the Monks hereafter to bottle

## CHARTREUSE

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both being identically the same article, under a combination label representing the old and the new labels, and in the old style of bottle bearing the Monks' familiar insignia, as shown in this advertisement.

According to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, handed down by Mr. Justice Hughes on May 29, 1911, no one but the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) is entitled to use the word CHARTREUSE as the name or designation of a Liqueur, so their victory in the suit against the Cusenier Company, representing M. Henri Lecouturier, the Liquidator appointed by the French Courts, and his successors, the Compagnie Fermière de la Grande Chartreuse, is complete.

The Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), and they alone, have the formula or recipe of the secret process employed in the manufacture of the genuine Chartreuse, and have never parted with it. There is no genuine Chartreuse save that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bäbler & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
Sole Agents for United States.



by Mrs. Van Deuseen. The consolation, a pretty address book, by Mrs. Wilson. Other guests were Mesdames Grierson, Mayo, Holcomb, Parker, Luhn, Fleming, Blaine, McMurdo, Suplee, Cavanaugh, and Miss Gale.

Lieutenant Addis left Saturday on a short leave. Colonel Gale and Captain Luhn attended the funeral services of the late Congressman Foster, in Burlington, Monday. Mrs. Siner, sr., has left for her home in Philadelphia.

The dues for the 10th Cavalry section of the Army Relief Society are past due, and those who have not already paid will kindly send money to Mrs. Joseph C. King, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Mayo was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Holcomb, Edwards, Wilson, Parker, Cavanaugh, Dilworth, Muller and Green. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Holcomb was hostess at a linen shower for Miss Gale. All the ladies in the post were asked and gave in a body a very handsome luncheon set of cluny lace. Dainty refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were hosts at a jolly dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes. A great many people from the post went to the performance of "The Grain of Dust," with Hackett in the leading role, Saturday evening. The play was one of the best seen in Burlington this season. Tuesday evening Miss Gale was hostess at a jolly bowling party in compliment to Miss Wagner. A Dutch supper was served. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson, Miss Hill, Lieutenants Addis, Van Deuseen, O'Donnell, and Hartwell.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., March 25, 1911.

The representatives of Fort Washington did splendidly at the indoor meet of the National Guard Athletic Association held in the Center Market Armory on March 9. First prizes, which were gold medals, were won by Corporal Taylor for the 50-yard dash, and by Corporal Ferris and Private Roberts for the team obstacle race. The 119th Company men entered the relay race and won third place against all the National Guard of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Thursday, March 14, was the fifth birthday of Miss Lucile Brown, who invited her young friends to help her celebrate. A peanut hunt furnished the chief entertainment, in which prizes were won by Francis Matson and Dick Gallogly. Other guests at the party were Katharine and "Boy" Brown, Joe and Ned Matson, Tommy Jackson and James Cunningham, jr. That same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly.

Friday, March 15, Mrs. Wilson was hostess at auction bridge and the post bowling supper. At cards dainty handkerchiefs were won by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cunningham. Monday, March 18, the officers' team beat the 119th Company team bowling, but were in their turn beaten the next night by the 104th Company. The 17th, officers, and 4th teams lead the League in the order mentioned.

Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis were hosts at a beautiful dinner on Friday, March 22, in honor of the post brides, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Shippam. Other guests were Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Shippam and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Exquisite clusters of Killarney roses were the fragrant souvenirs of the evening. Mrs. Gallogly had the weekly bridge party that evening, when the prize, a pretty fan, was won by Mrs. Shippam, a newcomer into the ranks of "bridge fiends."

Capt. and Mrs. Hicks returned to the post on Saturday. Dr. Jackson, however, is still at the Walter Reed Hospital. Lieutenant Louis Brereton has reported from Fort Monroe for duty. Lieut. H. C. Davis, jr., has gone to Fort Monroe for station. Measles have broken out in the 119th Company.

## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Feb. 13, 1912.

This having been carnival week in Manila, society has gone to the different festivities to the exclusion of almost every other form of entertainment. There have been many little dinners arranged that the guests might form parties in the same costume for the various masque balls, one of which was given each night.

Col. and Mrs. Littell have been entertaining as their house guests during the carnival the Misses Phipps, of Camp McGrath, and Miss Alice Grau, of Stotsenburg. Mrs. Arrasmith and Mrs. McDaniel, of Fort McKinley, entertained with an informal porch party on Tuesday morning in honor of Mrs. Hickox, of Los Baños, who is in Manila for the carnival. Many of the ladies of the garrison dropped in informally to visit Mrs. Hickox, whose husband, Lieut. A. A. Hickox, 13th Inf., used to be in the 15th Infantry. Mrs. Winn, wife of Major Frank L. Winn, of Los Baños, was also a guest. Major and Mrs. Winn are staying at the Army and Navy Annex during the carnival. Capt. and Mrs. Hansell entertained on Sunday with a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Captain Gregory and Mr. Wilson.

Colonel Littell, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth, and son, Master William, is leaving on Monday on the Warren for an inspection tour of the Southern Islands. Miss Helen Nicholson entertained for her guest, Miss Polly Young, very informally at tea after a lively game of tennis on Tuesday. The 7th Cavalry band played in front of Colonel Nicholson's quarters and the splendid dance music proved such a temptation that an impromptu dance was enjoyed. Among those present besides Miss Young were Misses Swift, of Batangas, Littell, Hickox and Howell, Capt. Percy Arnold, Capt. S. Humphrey, Lieutenants Taylor, Walter Smith, Chapman and

Christian. Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., stationed at Camp John Hay, is spending carnival week in Manila. Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, wife of Major Donaldson, 8th Cav., is staying at 455 Nozledala indefinitely owing to an accident which fell her son John, who is now in the hospital. While riding his horse fell on him, breaking his arm.

Mrs. Bell entertained at a large bridge party in honor of Mrs. Heistand, who is leaving soon for the States. Eighteen tables were arranged. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. Frank Winn, Mrs. Craig Snyder, Mrs. Frederick Fugger and Mrs. Heistand won the prizes. A banquet was enjoyed Friday night by all the Cavalry officers in and around Manila at the Army and Navy Club. Major Gen. J. F. Bell was the guest of honor, and Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., presided as toastmaster. The dinner was much enlivened by the presence of a large wooden cavalry horse, properly equipped. The dinner ended with three cheers for the Cavalry and three rousing cheers for the other arms of the Service.

The annual game of the polo tournament was played at the Manila Polo Club grounds at Pasay on Saturday, the teams contending for first place being the 1st Field Artillery and the 14th Cavalry, from Camp Stotsenburg. The 1st Artillery won the prize, which consisted of one large cup, which was given to the team, and four individual cups, one of which went to each of the teams. The Artillery team were Capt. Marlborough Churchill, Capt. Nelson E. Margretta, Lieut. John N. Greely and Lieut. Frederick Teague; while those of the Cavalry were Capt. Olaf W. Bell, Capt. Sterling P. Adams, Capt. William R. Smedberg and Lieut. Clifton R. Norton.

All the troops leave Manila and adjoining posts for maneuvers this week and there will then be a cessation of social events for a time. Captain Charles D. Roberts has been detailed in charge of the guard at Fort McKinley and quite an efficient guard system has been devised, whereby the families and property will be well taken care of.

Gen. and Mrs. Bell are entertaining as their house guest Major Van Voorhis, from Regan Barracks, who was formerly one of General Bell's aids. Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Heysinger, of Fort McKinley, entertained at dinner last week Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Dr. and Mrs. Huggins, Miss Woodson, Miss Gandy, Captain Pipes and Lieutenant Williams. A farewell dinner was given at the Army and Navy Club on Monday night in honor of Col. John A. Lundeen, who has been commanding officer at Fort Mills, Corregidor. There were fifty coast artillerymen present to bid farewell to the Colonel before his departure to the States. Major General Bell was also present and in a very bright speech told of some of his earlier experiences with Colonel Lundeen. Toasts were drunk and it is with sincere regret that everyone learns of the Colonel's retirement. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen sail on the transport Logan at noon Wednesday, and take with them the hearty good wishes of all who have known them both in Manila and Corregidor.

## FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens, Fla., March 16, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Whitmore and Mrs. Berry, of Barrancas, on Wednesday paid Pickens a visit and went with Mrs. Hamilton to see the new Captain's set, which has just been completed and is to be the future home of Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton.

Mrs. S. G. French, of Laurel Hill, spent several days on the post this week as a guest of the Engineers. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton entertained on Thursday last at a Welsh rabbit party Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. Denham and Lieutenant Colton.

The residents of Pickens have been participating in and enjoying the district hops, one of which was given on Friday at Fort Barrancas.

## THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

## Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills. The Panama Canal Zone.

## Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command. Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

## Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray. Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miles, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush. General Brush will be relieved from command April 12, 1912, and will proceed to his home to await retirement.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus. Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division. Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

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good reasons  
why you should use  
**COLGATE'S**  
**RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

- 1st—because it cleanses the teeth *safely*, without harmful grit.
- 2nd—because it cleanses *thoroughly*, as a mere liquid cannot.
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- 4th—because it cleanses *pleasantly*, with a delicious flavor.

We will send you a generous trial tube for 4c in postage.

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Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.  
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

**ENGINEERS.**

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E and H sailed from Manila for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; to sail April 5 for U.S. for station at Ft. Leavenworth; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

**SIGNAL CORPS.**

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

**FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.**

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

**CAVALRY.**

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho. Troops C and D, 1st Cavalry, are designated for service in the Yosemite National Park, Cal., about April 15, 1912.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., four troops and Machine-gum Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and eight troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, L and M and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, Eagle Pass, Texas; G, Marfa, Texas; H, Sanderson, Texas.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troop A, B, C, D, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops G, H and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Ft. Douglas, Ariz.; Troops I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; M, Nogales, Ariz.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gum Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment sailed March 8, 1912, from Manila for United States. Hqrs., band, Machine-gum Platoon and two squadrons will proceed to Ft. Clark, Texas, for station, and one battalion to Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

**FIELD ARTILLERY.**

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T., A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A, B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment, Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st Ft. McKinley, Me. 18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 19th. Caswell, N.C.  
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 24th. Ft. McHenry, Me.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
13th. Philippines. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1912, for station at Presidio, S.F. 29th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 116th. Ft. Screen, Ga.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 117th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 121st. Ft. Screen, Ga.  
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
70th. Sailed for Manila March 5, 1912. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
72d. Ft. Screen, Ga. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
74th. Ft. Screen, Ga. 138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 147th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
164th. Jackson, Bks., N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
167th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
\*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screen, Ga.

**INFANTRY.**

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for Honolulu, H.T., about May 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gum Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1912.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910. Will sail for United States Aug. 15, 1912.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for there Feb. 5, 1912.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910. Will sail for the United States Oct. 15, 1912.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gum Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbons, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gum Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910. Will sail for United States Sept. 15, 1912. Hqrs., band, Machine-gum Platoon, and one battalion will go to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; one battalion to Ft. Sill, Okla., and one battalion to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—In Philippines. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for latter place Dec. 5, 1911.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gum Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry B. Kane, Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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**THE NAVY.**

Corrected up to March 26. Later changes appear in another column.

**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

**CONNECTICUT.** 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**First Division.**

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

**FLORIDA.** 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Rockland, Maine.

**DELAWARE.** 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MICHIGAN.** 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**NORTH DAKOTA.** 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**UTAH.** 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

**LOUISIANA.** 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**KANSAS.** 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.** 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Miller. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.** 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**VERMONT.** 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry Mc. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**Third Division.**



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GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Olongapo, P.I.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Swatow, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.

#### Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising in the Yangtze River.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. Cruising in the Yangtze River.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in the Yangtze River.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising in the Yangtze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

#### Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cope. At Canton, China.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Swatow, China.  
PISCATAQUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Hong Kong, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

#### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

#### Auxiliaries.

RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdoch). Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.  
ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Nanking, China.  
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prdeaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter D. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### TUGS.

CHIOTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
TECOMSEH. Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS. Bsn. William J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALASKA (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittier, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone.

At Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. In Carriaco Gulf, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 8.  
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Denver has been ordered placed in first reserve.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. Sailed March 22 from Laemabala, Honduras, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bsns. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Burns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier), merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OXARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA (tug). Bsns. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAIRY (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Weymouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed March 23 from Galveston, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bsn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Hobson. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Pensacola, Fla.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Pensacola, Fla.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Pensacola, Fla.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Pensacola, Fla.  
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Pensacola, Fla.

#### Eighth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pensacola, Fla.  
MC CALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Pensacola, Fla.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Ninth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.  
Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Pensacola, Fla.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Pensacola, Fla.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McRary. At Pensacola, Fla.  
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Pensacola, Fla.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Tenth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Charleston, S.C.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Pensacola, Fla. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt ordered to command.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Pensacola, Fla.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Pensacola, Fla.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Pensacola, Fla.

#### ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Second Submarine Group.  
Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SEVERA (tender). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-2 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Third Submarine Group.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.  
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.  
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Jr., Commander.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, Jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

**20 YEARS' PSORIASIS CURED**

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with a disease, called by M. D.'s psoriasis, and it extended until it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from my bed. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent Ointment and Soap. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. On April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

**Third Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

**ASIA TORPEDO FLEET.**

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Chinkiang, China.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Wuhu, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.****Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.**

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.**

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.**

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboats Davis and Fox.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.**

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumber-

land and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quincy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Lancaster has been ordered placed out of commission. The Indiana will relieve the Lancaster as receiving ship at Philadelphia.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btzn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Biast. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is at Olongapo, P.I. for docking.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem will relieve the Wabash about April 15.

**MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.**

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass. The Ranger arrived March 15 at the Boston Yard for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombough, U.S.N., retired. At berth foot of East 24th street, New York city.

**FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.**

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btzn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.O. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of tugs, vessels loaned to Naval Militia and vessels out of commission this week.]

**OFFICER HIS OWN EPITAPHIST.**

The late Major Gamble, who retired from the Royal Marine Light Infantry of England in 1872, and who has just died in Dublin, left his own epitaph printed on private mourning cards as follows:

"Here lies removed from mundane scenes

A major of the King's Marines.

Under arrest in narrow borders,

He rises not till further orders."

Exclusive of Alaska there are 323,403 Indians in the United States, of whom 23,852 live in houses and 7,977 in tepees, tents and other temporary structures; 246,041 wear modern attire; 167,155 are citizens; the tribal property is valued at \$291,022,088.21, and the individual property at \$387,544,169.89, a total of \$678,566,258.09. The 8,657 Indians employed in the U.S. Indian Service earned in 1911 \$1,271,442.74, and 2,410 employed by private parties earned \$561,306.88. A total of 613,346 acres was farmed by 23,560 Indians, and 44,950 used a rental of \$547,656.59 was received for 6,042,852.28 acres of tribal land leased for grazing and farming. To June 30, 1911, 203,071 allotments, covering 32,272,420 acres, were approved. The Indian birth rate is 22.96 per 1,000, and the death rate 20.46. There are 117,000 Indians in Oklahoma and 28,000 Sioux in the Dakotas. Minnesota has 11,000 Indians, and Montana 10,000, made up of Crows, Blackfeet, Cheyennes and Flatheads. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada there are 71,000, 57,000 of these being in New Mexico and Arizona, among whom are 30,000 Navajos, who have a reservation about the size of Pennsylvania (this being the largest individual tribe on one reservation). The Pimas, Apaches and Hopis are also in these two states. Still further west, on the Pacific slope, there are 34,000—the Mission Indians of California and the Perce tribe

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in the Northwest. There are in Michigan and Wisconsin 17,000 Indians, mostly Chippewas, and in New York state 5,476 descendants of the terrible Iroquois live on six reservations under one agent. The reservations in Maine, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida have only a few hundreds on them. There are 122 Indian superintendents.

Good Housekeeping, a magazine published at 381 Fourth avenue, New York city, announces that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, late Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will on April 1 become contributing editor of Good Housekeeping Magazine, which will thereafter be the exclusive channel for his writings on pure food, health and like topics which have so long been associated with his name. The magazine has established and will maintain permanently at Washington a bureau of foods, sanitation and health, with Dr. Wiley in charge as its director. He will be assisted by a staff of trained men and women, all of whom come with him from the Department of Agriculture, and will carry on the aggressive campaign against food adulteration and kindred abuses which Dr. Wiley has prosecuted for years as an officer of the Department of Agriculture. In addition it will be put at the service of the public for examination of suspected food and toilet products, and for protection against false weights and measures.

A portrait of General Sherman painted in 1864 by (Ole Peter) Hansen Balling has been placed on exhibition by Stollberg and Little, picture dealers, at 1 East Forty-first street, New York city. This artist was born in Norway, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted and served in the Army. In 1863 he resigned with the rank of lieutenant colonel and devoted himself again to art, painting mostly portraits, among them Gen. John Sedgwick at West Point; Admiral Farragut at Annapolis; Generals Thomas and Reynolds, Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; and a group of twenty-seven generals on horseback, in the Agricultural Building, Washington, D.C., for which he received \$25,000.

Fair Guest—Then you absolutely deny, general, the possibility of such a thing as platonic friendship between a man and a woman, even in the case of a philosopher?

The General (slightly deaf)—Yes, absolutely. There are no exceptions, not even in the case of a field officer.—Punch.

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# SOME MORE EDISON BATTERY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

## That are Very Gratifying to the Purchaser

**LETTER NO. 24, MARCH 30, 1912**

The most unsatisfactory patient a physician or trained nurse can attend is the person who is habitually endeavoring to commit suicide.

The most unsatisfactory appliance a person can select for practical utility is one that will, unless watched carefully, destroy itself.

People are beginning to realize that the EDISON STORAGE BATTERY is a robust, normal, well-balanced affair, ready and willing to perform useful service day and night, and with all idea of self-destruction left out of its composition.

Why? Because it is the ONLY TRUE STORAGE BATTERY EVER CONCEIVED. THE ONLY BATTERY THE PLATES OF WHICH ARE NOT ATTACKED BY THE SOLUTION IN WHICH THEY ARE SUBMERGED, WHEN LEFT STANDING IN A CHARGED OR DISCHARGED CONDITION FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

### STORAGE BATTERY.

What does the name imply to the average layman? "A device—a TANK—for the storage of electricity for use *when* and *how* the owner or operator sees fit."

A perfectly common-sense definition, and just what a Storage Battery *should* be.

Almost every manufacturing concern has a tank erected on some convenient building or tower. The tank is supposed to maintain a water supply for ordinary uses, and be ready at any moment to furnish large quantities in the event of fire.

There is no law governing how fast the water can be taken out of or pumped into a tank, the only considerations being the size of pump available for the supply, the height of tank above the ground, and the size of outlet pipes for the distribution system. These can be proportioned to suit conditions, but do not concern the tank itself.

When the level of water falls below a certain point, the tank is pumped full again. This point may be anywhere between "Full" and "Entirely Empty," although, if desired for fire protection, it is desirable that it be kept as near full as possible.

If a salesman tried to convince a hard-headed practical man that a tank which should be almost empty before being refilled, and the water from

which must not be used until the tank is refilled, is better than a tank that can be pumped full at any time, or kept full for emergency use, he would be laughed at.

How does the driver of an electric ambulance, for instance, know when or to where he is going to be called out after his return from a long run? He wants a battery he can put on charge at a *high rate* the moment he enters the garage, and which can be kept *full* for *any* emergency.

The EDISON STORAGE BATTERY is the only one that can be repeatedly put on charge at *any* time, without detriment, and which can be taken from charge and put on discharge, regardless of the extent of charge still remaining in the battery.

During the Holiday Season, the Superintendent of Delivery of a large Establishment must keep his trucks in commission day and night. The goods *must* be moved to their destination. To this man the EDISON BATTERY is a *friend*. He can put it on charge at a high rate the moment the truck backs up for a load, and within a few minutes can materially replenish the charge in the battery. For instance, an Edison Battery can be charged for five minutes at five times normal rate, for fifteen minutes at four times normal rate, for thirty minutes at three times normal rate, and for one hour at two times normal rate, without detriment.

The normal charge is for seven hours at normal rate, as shown in Letter No. 22.

If you pump water into a tank under high pressure, some of it is apt to splash out as the level reaches the top of the tank.

So it is that when charging the Edison Battery at these high rates for a very *long* period, the watt hour efficiency will be lower than on normal charge, because heat is generated after a time, and above 110 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit the cell will not absorb energy as *efficiently* as below 115 degrees. But for short "boosts" as above indicated, the temperature does not rise quickly enough to interfere materially.

As I have mentioned in former Letters, the controller of a heavily loaded truck or other vehicle may be kept at "Full on," regardless of the grade,

because the *true tank*—THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY—has the energy "for use when and how the operator desires." The ammeter may be removed from the vehicle.

For the maximum efficiency and mileage, the size of EDISON BATTERY installed should be such that the *average* flow of current does not exceed the normal discharge rate more than 25 per cent.

This last statement refers to the Type A and B Cells, the average discharge voltage of 1.2 volts per cell being based on normal discharge for five hours.

The average of 1.2 volts per cell is maintained by the Type S, or Heavy Duty Cell, when discharged in three hours. This big cell, of exceedingly low internal resistance, can be discharged very efficiently in one hour. If necessary, as in electric locomotive operation, it may be charged at the one hour rate and discharged at the half hour rate, with marked success.

*The Type S Cell is the beginning of a new era in heavy duty work.* I will soon be able to tell you more details of this very interesting cell. Its use will be confined to Submarine Boats, and large Electric Locomotives, until someone designs a motor that will stand up to the exceedingly high rush of current when the controller is operated judiciously.

*To be continued next week.*

*Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.*

Respectfully,  
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,  
*Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of*  
*Thomas A. Edison.*

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3-20-12